

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Inside information
A Polish dissident, who prefers to go on trial rather than accept freedom outside Poland, makes an impassioned appeal from prison

Butterfly mind
Geraldine Norman talks to Tim Clifford, in charge of Manchester City Art Galleries, who will take over as director of the National Gallery of Scotland in the autumn



Sticky wicket
John Woodcock previews England's third Test against the West Indies at Headingley

Mythology links
Laurens van der Post reviews 'The Times Historical Atlas of World Mythology' by Joseph Campbell

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between two people yesterday, both of whom receive £1,000. One winner comes from Somerset and the other from Sussex. Report page 2; rules back page, Portfolio list page 20.

Synod votes for church remarriage

The church of England General Synod voted by 253 to 145 to repeal regulations prohibiting the remarriage in church of divorced people, and after a long debate approved new regulations that will allow these second marriages under certain conditions. Page 3

RTZ share coup

Rio Tinto-Zinc, thwarted from taking 49 per cent in Enterprise Oil at the recent flotation, increased its stake to 29.9 per cent, paying only 1p a share more. Page 21

Arrest illegal

Britain had no legal right to arrest Mr Kent Kirk, the Danish tanker owner, for fishing inside its territorial waters in January last year, the European court decided. Page 6

Royal art row

Los Angeles art lovers were infuriated at being shunted aside to allow Princess Anne to have a private viewing of Impressionist paintings. Page 6

Envoy rebuked

Mr William Wilson, recently appointed as US ambassador to the Vatican, was admonished by the Reagan Administration two years ago for getting too close to the Banco Ambrosiano scandal. Page 6

Council claims

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, tried yesterday to head off claims from other Labour councils for concessions similar to those offered to Liverpool. Page 2

Win for Overt

Sieve Overt won a relatively slow 1,500m race in Lausanne last night, recording a time of 3 min 38.44 sec, more than seven seconds outside his world record.

Two for Piggott

Lester Piggott won on two rides that he took over from the injured Willie Carson at Newmarket. Carson expects to resume in two to three weeks. Page 28

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Letters: On the fire in York Minster, from Mr P Heron, and others; nuclear dumping in the Irish Sea, from Mr J Carroll and others
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Miners set to defy court over militant meeting

● The NUM intends to start a militant policy conference today in defiance of High Court moves
● Draft agreements to end the miners' strike have been published, with divergences, by both the coal board and union

● Britain's major ports are at a standstill as dockers obeyed a strike call to protest against the use of non-registered labour.
● Police and a large crowd clashed in a West Yorkshire mining town yesterday after £100,000 of damage was caused to a driftmine

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

High Court moves to prevent striking miners' leaders from holding a militant policy conference precipitated a fresh crisis in the pit dispute last night.

The National Union of Mineworkers is going ahead with arrangements to hold an extraordinary delegate meeting in Sheffield to give fresh impetus to the 18-week-old stoppage, in defiance of court steps to halt the gathering.

The conference is certain to endorse an emergency resolution unanimously approved by the executive which opposes all pit closures other than on grounds of seam exhaustion, and any reduction in manpower.

Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice Chancellor, heard an application from working Nottinghamshire miners last night too halt the delegate conference on the grounds that they had been prevented from instructing their representatives to vote against a new disciplinary code.

The judge had earlier indicated a readiness to ban the conference if the Nottinghamshire vote - nearly 20 per cent of the total - was not cast against so-called "Star Chamber" procedures to discipline union members who have worked through the stoppage.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, last night denied that the new rule had anything to do with the dispute. It had been agreed by last year's conference.

The specially convened sitting of the High Court last night ordered today's special conference of the NUM not to discuss or vote on the proposed rule change aimed at disciplining working miners.

Sir Robert Megarry ordered the union not to consider any rule change until Nottingham had the chance to instruct delegates how to vote.

Before the hearing Mr Scargill said: "As far as we are concerned our closure goes ahead. It has nothing to do with the Nottinghamshire area. If they have decided to cast their vote in one way or another, it is a matter for them."

Miners leaders meeting in Sheffield last night were clearly less excited about the court moves than the prospect of a very much longer strike. Mr Scargill insisted: "We are not, we will not, have not and shall not discuss the question of economic pit closures. The only closures we are talking about are those where exhaustion of reserves has taken place."

The National Coal Board had indicated orally that it would withdraw its closure programme, but was reluctant to put that on paper, he said. But the union would ask for an agreement on these lines when it met Mr Ian MacGregor,

chairman of the NCB next Wednesday.

The latest legal crisis in the dispute blew up when 17 working miners from the Nottinghamshire coalfield who have been elected to the 31-man area council applied yesterday for court orders to restrain the union from going ahead with its plan for the new disciplinary procedure.

The "Nottingham 17" were given leave to apply to the High Court last night for an injunction to halt the delegate conference unless their area council met swiftly to mandate their leaders to oppose the rule change.

The conflict came out into the open two days ago when dozens of striking miners in the traditionally moderate area invaded their coalfield union headquarters to halt debate on the controversial disciplinary measures. They left yesterday when police in riot gear surrounded the NUM headquarters in Mansfield.

But Nottinghamshire area officials named in the action refused to meet the court's initial deadline, set yesterday, for holding an area council meeting that would mandate delegates to oppose the rule change. "It would be impossible to meet the deadline," Mr Henry Richardson, coalfield union secretary said. "In any case I would sooner go to jail."

Dockers halt ports in dispute over 'non-registered' labour

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Most of Britain's major ports were at a standstill yesterday as talks continued in an attempt to end a national docks strike which started at midnight on Monday.

All the country's 13,000 registered dockers obeyed a strike call and support was said to be growing among other ports and inland waterways. The action meant that as much as three-quarters of Britain's exports and imports were stranded at quaysides.

Any proposed settlement will be put to a meeting of national delegates of the Transport and General Workers' Union in London today.

All the key ports, including Bristol, Liverpool, London, Hull and Southampton were severely disrupted. At some ports employers warned of closure if the stoppage continued for any time.

At talks in London union leaders demanded an immediate halt to the use of non-registered labour to handle iron ore at Limerham, Humberside, for Scunthorpe steelworks - the immediate cause of the strike.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the TGWU, insisted that the National Association of Port Employers issued a written guarantee that contract workers would never again be used at ports covered by the docks labour scheme.

Mr Connolly was also thought to be seeking a general statement on the scheme by the employers who have been urging the Government to abolish it. The union has threatened for some time that it would take action to protect its rights.

Any hint of a breakdown in the talks would be greeted with considerable private satisfaction by miners' leaders anxious for the consolidation of a second front in the battle against the Government.

Mr Nicholas Finney, the director of the employers association, said before the meetings last night that he was eager to hear the dockers' terms for a return to work. He said he was appalled that a strike over a "local issue" could escalate into a call for a national stoppage.

He argued that the question of whether the terms of the statutory dock labour scheme had been breached is one for the Government-appointed National Dock Labour Board. It could even act through the courts.

Continued on back page, col 5

Maxwell lifts bid to £100m

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher, yesterday raised his bid for Mirror Group Newspapers to £100m and said he would go to £120m if the group's profits were rising.

The increased bid came just 24 hours after Reed International, owners of the Mirror Group, rejected his £80m offer.

The prospectus, being prepared for Reed's preferred plan of a public flotation, for MGN, is likely to be sent out on July 19.

Earlier, Reed said Mr Maxwell's first offer asked for confirmation of a number of assumptions amounting to "significant conditions". Mr Maxwell said last night that his £100m offer had dropped all conditions.

Four charged with kidnap attempt

By Richard Dowden

Four men will appear at Lambeth Magistrates' court this morning charged with the attempted kidnapping and drugging of Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the former Nigerian minister, last Thursday.

The four, three Israelis and a Nigerian diplomat, are Mohammed Yusuf, aged 40, of Lagos, a Nigerian diplomat, Alexander Barak, of Netanyahu, Israel, aged 27, a businessman, Lev-Arie "Loni" Shapiro, of Petach-Tikva, aged 43, a senior consultant anaesthetist of the Masharon Hospital of Tel Aviv, and a reserve major in the Israeli defence force and Felix Messoud Abitbol, aged 31, of Netanyahu, part-owner of a discotheque in Netanyahu.

The charges are that they "did steal and unlawfully carry away Dr Dikko against his will".

and that they "unlawfully administered to Dr Dikko four stupefying drugs with intent to enable themselves and others to commit kidnapping."

The police are still looking for two other people in connection with the alleged kidnapping.

Since Mr Yusuf is not registered in Britain as a diplomat he is not protected by diplomatic status but it is understood that Scotland Yard wish to interview four members of the Nigerian High Commission including Major General Hardin Hansamya, the High Commissioner and Mr Olan Ede, who was acting as courier to the crates in which Alhaji Dikko and three others were found at Stansted last week. Police released Mr Ede when he claimed diplomatic status.

Claimants told to raid their children's piggy-banks

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Parents should raid their children's piggy banks before applying for special assistance under the supplementary benefit regulations, the Department of Health and Social Security has ruled.

The ruling, condemned as iniquitous and heartless by a Labour MP who has complained about it to the Government, has come to light through the refusal by the department of applications under the Supplementary Benefit (Urgent Cases) Regulations of 1980 from two unemployed married claimants in the South-West.

Under the regulations families can apply for help with special urgent needs. Those could cover day-to-day living expenses, a single payment to meet the cost of specific items, such as a cooker, or children's clothes or bedding, or an immediate need caused by fire, flood or similar disaster.

But in the two cases the claimants were turned down, the first because his son, aged nine, had £63 in a piggy bank, and the second because his child had savings of £33.

According to Mr Gerry Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens, who has taken the cases up, both amounts were made up of gifts at birthdays and Christmas accumulated over a few years.

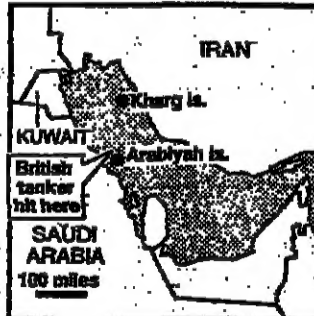
Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Social Security, has written to Mr Bermingham that the regulations provide

"funds to meet the expenses in question are not readily available to the claimant (that is the family) from its own resources or from any other source. They specify that the family's resources include 'any capital'."

Mr Boyson said that the basis of the provisions was that it was "reasonable to expect someone who falls temporarily on hard times to look first to the money available to the family from its own savings."

Mr Bermingham told Mr Boyson that the rule was anomalous because a claimant for normal supplementary benefit could have savings up to £2,500 disregarded.

But Mr Boyson said that the



Reports reaching London yesterday said that 15 minutes later a second aircraft fired two rockets at the vessel. One hit the second ship and the other struck the first.

A small fire broke out but was quickly contained and there were no injuries among the 26-man, all-volunteer crew, most of whom were British.

Last night the ship was steaming under its own power to Dubai, where a full assessment was due to be made of the damage.

The incident will increase anxieties among shipowners and seamen, who are already keeping well clear of the Iranian oil terminal at Khaf Island, which has become a prime target area for the Iraqi Air Force.

Exiles back Tarkovsky defection

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Andrei Tarkovsky, the Soviet film director, announced his decision yesterday to seek asylum in the West by telling a Milan press conference that he was facing the most difficult moment in his life.

He was supported at the conference by three famous figures in Russian cultural life who have chosen exile rather than returning to work in the Soviet Union: Maslari Rostropovich, the cellist and conductor, Yuri Lyubimov, the stage director and Vladimir Maklakov, the writer.

The crowded press conference took place under the auspices of the Movimento Popolare, an influential group of Roman Catholics active in political life.

Later view, page 14

Growth in money fuels loan rate fears

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A sharp rise in the money supply in June has fuelled fears that interest rates will have to go up again after last week's increase in bank base rates from 9.25 to 10 per cent.

The Bank of England announced that sterling M3, still the most widely watched measure of monetary growth, rose by about 2 per cent last month, taking money supply growth above the Government's target range.

This was more than the gloomiest forecasts and came on a rather poor day for the pound.

Interest rates continued to edge up in the money markets, leaving many in the City convinced that a further rise in base rates is almost inevitable and may be imminent.

Share prices plunged even faster on the Stock Exchange, taking the FT 30-share index through the 800 level to end the day 18.6 points lower at 793.6. Government gilt-edged stocks fell by up to £1.

However, the Government was quick to play down the money supply figures, saying they were not a cause for alarm or for higher interest rates. Mrs Thatcher told a decisive House of Commons that the domestic monetary situation was satisfactory despite the large June rise and that inflation was well under control.

The level of money market rates is now pointing to a rise in the bank's base rates to at least 11 per cent. Unless conditions alter dramatically the banks will not be able to resist the pressure for long.

The 2 per cent rise in sterling M3 brings money growth in the last four months to an annualized rate of 14.6 per cent compared with the government's 1984-85 target of 6 to 10 per cent. Whitehall officials were keen to point out that, taken over the past year, sterling M3's growth is within target and the narrow measure to which the Government gives equal weight is comfortably within target.

However, even those who accept the Government's view on domestic conditions believe that the pound's persistent weakness may still force the Government to accept higher interest rates.

Yesterday the pound clawed back 45 points to \$1.3090 against a slightly weaker dollar but fell against the Deutsche mark. Its trade-weighted value slipped 0.4 to 77.2. This was the lowest since 1976, when the pound's overall value reached 74.2 during the height of the sterling crisis. Later in New York, sterling was slipping again to \$1.3040.

Dealers said that the combination of the miners' and dock strikes were still undermining sterling.

Parliament, page 4
Kenneth Fleet, page 21

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silviculture in London which Labour would cut a 10 per cent swing - the swing required to put the party within striking distance of a Commons majority.

But Target Labour Government activists are also keeping a close eye on other constituencies, to ensure that women and blacks have a fighting chance of selection against the traditional choice of white, middle-class, leftist males.

One source said yesterday that if Mr Hilary Benn, a local councillor, had designs on the constituency of St. Stephen's, Well, 67, in Ealing-South, or if Mr Livingstone wished to replace Mr Reg Freeman as MP for Brent East, they would face strong resistance from blacks in constituencies with such strong ethnic minority populations.

It is understood, however, that although Mr Livingstone has several momentary ambitions, his priority is the battle for the GLC.

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Casino gaming is booming in London. Though the number of punters has not markedly increased, there has been a huge increase in the amount of money staked, the Gaming Board said yesterday.

Most money is being staked by punters from abroad, the annual report of the board said. The big gamblers are understood to be mainly Arabs from the Gulf.

Throughout Britain, thanks mainly to the boom in London, the money exchanged for gaming chips in the 12 months to August 1983, known as the estimated "drop", was £1,218m, an increase of £211.1m over the previous 12 months.

In the past two years there has been, respectively, an 8 per cent rise and now one of 21 per cent in the past 12 months covered in the report the board says in London rose from £702m to £893.5m, an increase of £27.2m per cent.

London's share of the total "drop" for Britain also continued to increase, from 69.7 per cent to 73.4 per cent.

Outside London the "drop" increased by only 6 per cent.

But the bingo boom looks to be over. Numbers of licensed clubs have declined steadily from 1979, when there were 6,697. In 1983 they had fallen to

amount staked annually rose by 51.2 per cent.

But a new field for machine gaming is opening up. The trend towards the increasing use of amusement - with - prizes machines in licensed bingo clubs, in substitution for the two jackpot gaming machines allowed, continued during the year.

Clubs are permitted to have in them a maximum of two jackpot gaming machines, which have a prize limit of £100 in cash. The devices replacing them are of the kind to be found in amusement arcades and public houses, in the form of fruit machines. The maximum prize allowed is £1.50 in cash or £3 in tokens to be exchanged for goods.

The board says it is "concerned at the impact large numbers of machines may have upon the social character of bingo clubs."

Report of the Gaming Board for Great Britain 1983. (House of Commons Paper 496, Stationary Office, £4.65).

Sums taken by casinos from "drop" (win as percentage of "drop" in brackets)

	2m	% change over last year
1978-79	188 (19.9%)	+43
1979-80	186 (19.9%)	+3
1980-81	177 (19.4%)	+3

By Hugh Clayton
Labour Government
Correspondent

The Government tried quickly to ward off claims from several Labour councils for concessions worth as much as those it has offered Liverpool. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, abandoned a decision not to offer Liverpool the same concessions as Liverpool until after a meeting of the Labour-led city council today.

The plain fact is that Liverpool will have to live with all the constraints that apply to other authorities," he said in announcing it. "It is not a point as Government aid adjustments which enabled the council to secure more grants through spending less, he said.

But Labour local government leaders in Liverpool and elsewhere were convinced that the council there had extracted the best concessions from ministers by threatening to bankrupt the city.

Mr Edward Knight, leader of Lambeth council in London, said: "I think Jenkin is just floundering. The concessions he has made to Liverpool will strengthen the fight of other Labour authorities in the coming year. "Mrs Margaret Fudge, leader of Walsingham council, said: "We are looking at the details, and we must make sure that he treats all authorities equally."

Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield council and a member of the Labour party national executive, said that Labour councillors in Liverpool had "shamed" Mr Jenkin into a substantial climbdown.

Leading article, page 11

The *Times Portfolio* prize was again shared between two winners yesterday. Each receives £1,000.

Mr. Kenneth Rainford, who lives in Enmore just outside Ridgeway, the prize provides him with a £54th birthday present — his birthday is tomorrow. He is now retired after a varied career as an industrial being an oil company executive in South America and a post in the British insurance industry. He is read *The Times* for 18 years.

Another winner is Mr. Anthony Kernaghan, European manager for Transcom, the world's biggest supplier of in-flight entertainment. Mr. Kernaghan, 48, who lives in Ennagh, was born in Northern Ireland. His company serves British Airways, among others, with in-flight movies and music.

Readers are reminded to send minimum totals from the prize fund to the publishers. Readers who have not obtained hard and wish to do so should send a stamped addressed envelope to:

The Times Portfolio,
P.O. Box 100,
Blackburn BBI 6AJ.

Portfolio list, page 20; rules, page information service.

Members of the National Association of Journalists at *The*

Portfolio

Times yesterday repeated their refusal to handle material relating to the newly-introduced *Portfolio* stock market game.

The paper's NUJ branch (office branch) said it was "seeing the light" therefore was not "right to decide on the contents of *The Times* but members were entitled to protection if they did not wish to work."

The chapel resolution repeating the instruction to members "not to handle items directly relating to *Portfolio*, described it as "promotional gambit which does not conform to normal editorial criteria and is a subject to normal news judgments". The instruction was issued "to avoid any ambiguity or possible embarrassment to individuals", it said.

Mr. Markie Douglas-Hamilton, the editor, said: "The NUJ seems to be challenging the principle that the editor, with his senior colleagues, makes the decisions about what goes into the paper, where it goes and which member of the staff carries out the instruction."

"No trade union should be in a position to countermand those decisions."

Water rationing may be introduced in Wales as early as the first week in August unless a million and a half domestic consumers cut consumption by a quarter or there is a real break in the weather.

"Our appeal for savings is directed particularly at the heavily populated south-east - Cardiff, Newport and the South Wales valleys," said Mr. Jones.

Authority spokesman said yesterday.

The authority's ban on hoses may soon be supplemented by prohibitions on consumption of car washes and the use of water on sports grounds if the Welsh Office agrees to a new application.

The situation in the north-west was continuing to give rise

The National Coal Board and miners' leaders have finally got down to discussing what the nuts and bolts of an agreement to end the 18-week strike should look like. But the draft texts published yesterday show that they are still very apart on fundamental issues.

The miners are insisting on complete withdrawal of the coal board's pit closure programme announced on March 6, and an effective veto on the future shut-down of any colliery where there are coal reserves that are "workable or could be developed", however uneconomic.

They have also chosen five test-case pits employing 2,500 men, to make a stand: Pottersville in Scotland, Herrington in Durham, Cornwood and Belfrage Wood in Yorkshire and Newdown in Kent. Their all

face full or partial closure. The National Union of Mineworkers insists that they remain open.

The miners' version of the peace package bears a superficial resemblance to the coal board's version, but the divergence becomes clear in a key addition by the board that would allow the closure of a pit that has no further workable reserves "or which could be beneficially developed".

"Beneficial development" is a euphemism for "economically viable", and the phrase therefore has more than semantic importance. It goes to the heart of the matter. The coal board wants to emerge from the dispute with an agreement that miners can be closed on economic reduction grounds even when there is no coal left. The board's version of the peace agreement

would concede viability as assessed; the miners' version denies it.

The board is also unwilling to admit that it actually announced any pit closure programme in March. What the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, said at the time was that four million tonnes of high cost capacity was to be taken out in the 1984/85 financial year, and 20,000 men would be asked to leave the industry on voluntary terms. That figure was instantly translated by Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the mineworkers, to mean that 20 pits would go.

However, the coal board is now ready to agree that in the light of changed circumstances its original output and manning reduction programme will be "revised and reexamined in the individual areas".

That is not enough for the union, which is demanding total recantation.

As one senior management source put it yesterday: "The NUM formula would effectively prevent us from managing the industry."

The coal board is to reassess its position in the light of decisions taken over the next two days at the mineworkers extraordinary delegates conference at Sheffield that starts today.

Joint talks are to resume next Wednesday at another secret location. Four days of intensive negotiation produced the rival and conflicting formulas to end the dispute. The gulf remains unbridged: it is not clear how the two sides can close the show and each side is still claiming that it does.

By Colin Hughes

Trinity Hall tops this year's table of Cambridge college finals results, retaining the position it held three years ago.

Clare College's new leader, has moved down to third place, but Churchill retains second position.

The most impressive climb is Gonville and Caius, down from twelfth to fifth, and the most startling drop is Emmanuel, falling from sixth to seventeenth place.

Pembroke and St John's, which were at the bottom of last year's table, have moved up to the middle ranks. Both colleges have begun mixed sex entry since the men who sat finals this year were admitted, and if past

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Ministers trying to set up one of the most complex exercises in industrial and military cooperation, to build a £5,000m (£11,350m) five-tion fighter aircraft, appear to have made considerable progress at a meeting this week.

There remain, however, important potential difficulties to be resolved, particularly between Britain and France.

The British, the British, Spain, West Germany, Italy and Spain - that between them would need about 800 of the new aircraft - have been trying to reconcile their needs and see whether a basis for cooperation could be achieved.

At a meeting in Madrid on Monday ministers agreed to go forward with feasibility studies which are to be completed in six months.

One of the points of difference was over the basic weight of the aircraft, and this has now been resolved.

A critical difference remains, however, over its engine. All the nations agree that this will have to be newly designed, but the French are pressing for the new engine to be ready for the new prototype aircraft in 1989.

The British, who learned from their experience on the Tornado programme, that it takes longer to develop an engine than an aircraft, are arguing for a two-stage approach. It is understood that they would allow longer for the engine to be developed by using, as an interim measure, the Tornado RB211 engine in the first prototype of the European Fighter Aircraft, as the new project is known.

By Pat Healy

Two peace women walked out of the Greenham Common cruise missile base in Berkshire yesterday at 7.30am after living there undetected for nearly a week.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is expected to answer questions today in the House of Commons. Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, in the Commons tomorrow on their incursion into the base.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, government spokesman, said an inquiry will be held into the claims of the women that they were camped inside the base. There was no evidence to back the claim, he said.

The women, Miss Kate Wilson and Ms Julia Kidwell, gave themselves up at 2am yesterday after seeing a Ministry of Defence patrol searching for them without success. They were questioned for five hours, but denied having seen the patrol to their camp a mile and a half from the cruise missile silos.

The police photographed the women's green plastic shelter, which had been set up in woodland inside the base. The women were allowed to pick up their belongings before being escorted off the base without being charged.

Miss Wilson said: "We could

Hopes of an end to the two-year-old dispute over actors' fees for appearing in commercials on Channel 4 and TV-am rose last night after the two sides involved decided to resume negotiations.

The actors' union Equity, which moved to the right to file a claim for damages in the High Court last week, decided to accept a £100,000 offer from the advertising agency representing Channel 4 and TV-am, the Creative Body, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.

The union has written to Mr. John Whitney, the director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, asking him to arrange a meeting between the parties.

The dispute, which has plagued out a large proportion of advertising planned for Channel 4 and TV-am, is thought to have cost the actors' profession at least £2m in lost income and been an important factor in last week's swing in the House of Commons over the Broadcasting Act for Equity to claim a £100,000 settlement which is committed to meeting a settlement.

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's scored sensations at both ends of the price scale yesterday. In King Street a new auction price record was set for Rowlandson, the great Regency draughtsman and caricaturist, when his watercolour "Boxing Leaguers" sold for £50,000 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000).

It is one of the highest prices ever paid for an English watercolour and a surprise that Rowlandson should be singled out for such competition.

William Blake might be considered as many as a greater rival than Christie's new price record for his work yesterday at only £56,160 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000). This was the price paid for "Job and his daughters" rendered in ink and watercolour.

At the other end of the price scale, a watercolour by London artist, Christie's, South Kensington, the Victoria and Albert Mu-

seum spent £8,500 (estimate £5,000 to £10,000) on an early frontal embroidery in silk and wool, with holy symbols, Tudor roses and, variously, with the dates 1586, 1587 and 1596.

The Victoria and Albert Museum also spent £8,000 (estimate £4,000 to £10,000) on a chusbe made from early 19th century English embroidery.

In King Street, Christie's were selling the collection of Rowlandson watercolours formed by Major Leonard Deane, who has led the recent reappraisal of Rowlandson's work. In addition to the recent breaking watercolour, the collection contained an album of his drawings - 150 of them - compiled by the artist himself in about 1823 that sold to Baskett and Day for £64,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000). The 36 lots from the "Album" were all sold for a total of £292,800.

The Fox, a gunman with a possible bondage fixation, has been terrorizing the residents of a small town in the shadow of the Chiltern Hills.

Three times in the past month he has crept into homes and taken his hands on the shoulders of his victims, on the surface

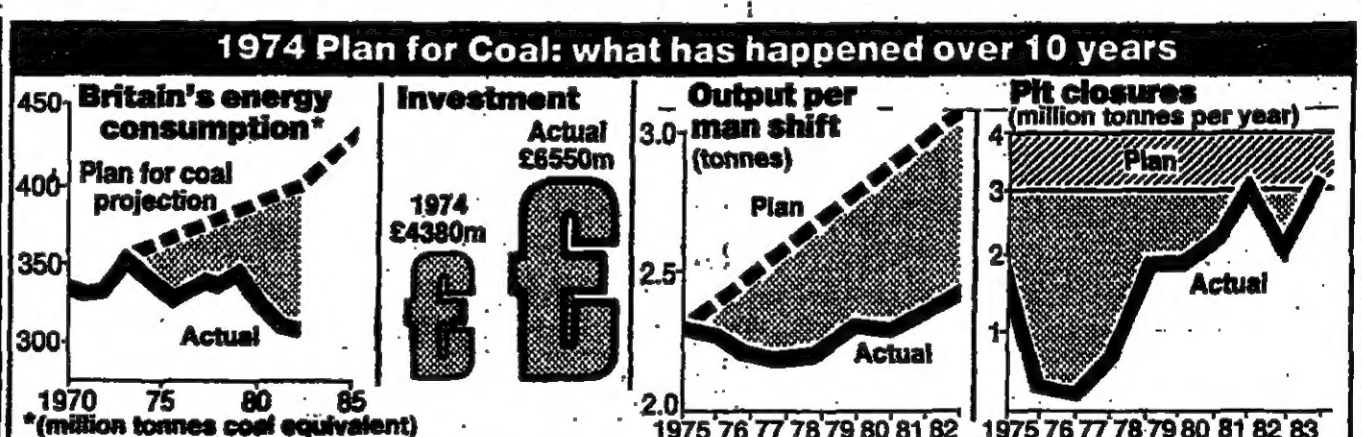
deals. At the home of Mr. Bernard Jackson, a businessman at 1514 W. Leighton Buzzard, the Fox, who is known to him at point blank range.

That was in early June. Last Friday, the Fox struck a short distance away on a housing estate in Bedford Green, Leighton

This time, he climbed through a window left open in the sweltering heat and, at gunpoint, forced the couple from their beds. He then strangled, gagged and blindfolded them. The Fox then carried the woman off, but her screams startled him and he ran from

The Government is to outlaw the beating of children at school in Scotland, when parents have expressed opposition. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced State written common law yesterday. He said, after last month's European Court of Human Rights ruling that the Government had failed to see that parents' convictions on corporal punishment were respected.

The case was brought on behalf of two Scottish mothers, Mrs Graham Campbell and Mrs Jane Cosans, who had previously asked school authorities to ban corporal punishment completely.



Changing futures: The National Coal Board has reached a provisional agreement with the supervisory and management unions in the mining industry for a new *Plan for Coal* to replace the 1974 version which is now regarded as obsolete (see *Routledge, Labour Editor, writes*).

The revised plan, looking towards the next 'decade of output and investment, will be discussed soon in a talk to the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies, and Shorteners and the British Association of Colliery Management.

Agreement in principle for the initiative was tested in talks within the industry's joint policy advisory committee, and the board reported in its house journal, *Coal News*, yesterday that a document of proposals will be prepared for the two unions and the board to discuss "Without commitment".

The management unions and the board have agreed that any new plan to be effective would have to involve the National Union of Mineworkers, which is in dispute and refusing to attend an upcoming meeting for the industry. But the board yesterday published in *Coal News*, which is still being distributed to about 50,000 working pitmen, graphic details of how the 1974 plan has met the ambitions of its authors.

Miss Wilson (left) and Ms Kidwell being driven away from the base yesterday.

have stayed indefinitely, but the idea was to stay for a few days. We want to make it clear to every one that we are not going to put up with transporters going out on to our roads with four cruise missiles, each one of which is 15 times as powerful as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima which killed 200,000 people."

The women said that, accompanied by a third peace woman and an independent observer, they had entered the base through a hole in the fence at 10.30pm on July 3. They went in with their weapons, and other equipment, and were brought food and water every night at the hole in the perimeter fence.

At one point, during their stay, American service personnel spent five hours repairing fencing within 60 metres of their camp. The women also surveyed the base from an unoccupied watchtower, and spent their evenings wandering around the perimeter.

Ms Kidwell said: "We were on a fact-finding mission. We learned a lot about what goes on inside the base, which has pathetic security for a Nato defence installation."

They spent their days lying low, sunbathing in the nude, sleeping or reading. They had showers under the trees and said their only discomfort was that they had no hair shampoo.

They named the "Nude Camp" because of the number of nipples around it.

It was the best kept secret at Greenham. Last week, the woman who kept the nightly rendezvous to pass supplies into the base told none of the other peace women although the kept selected members of the press informed. That was the main reason why the Ministry of Defence police, who questioned them yesterday.

The women said that ministry men were courteous.

"They gave us coffee and cigarettes and made it quite clear that they were not going to arrest us. They wanted to know which members of the press were about us, but we didn't tell them."

The Ministry of Defence last night declined to comment.

FOX'S TW
The Fox, a gunman with a possible bondage fixation, has carried out at two-month reign of terror in villages nestling in the shadow of the Chiltern Hills.
Three times in the past month he has crept into homes in the early hours and subjected householders to terrifying

Synod approves second marriage of divorcees in church

By Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Proposed procedures for the remarriage of divorced people in church were successfully cleared through the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday, in spite of a long rearguard action by supporters of the church's present ban.

The Synod by 254 to 145 to repeal the regulations dating from 1938 and 1957 which declared second marriages to be against church policy. It also approved, after a long debate, the regulations which will replace this prohibition. Remarriage in church will be allowed if certain conditions are met.

There were more than 30 motions and amendments on the order paper at the beginning of the day. It was apparent, however, that the regulations as now drafted were procedures acceptable to the majority of the Synod, which were withdrawn after much adverse comment.

The new regulations are now to be referred to the dioceses for comment, which will be considered by the House of Bishops next spring. Final approval of the new system is not likely until the spring or summer of next year, leading to the first remarriages in church next autumn under the new guidelines.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, told the Synod a complete refusal of remarriage in church would sound like "refusal to heal on the Sabbath."

He said: "Fidelity can make enormous demands, but what the strictest marriage discipline seems sometimes to ask is fidelity to something which has gone, like asking someone who is an agnostic to be martyred for the faith."

"Obedience in Christian marriage is one thing, and a grudging fidelity to a shadow is quite another," Runcie declared. He said the church would be accused of changing its doctrine. However, the present policy also led to misunderstandings.

The biggest challenge to the new procedures came from a group of nine bishops led by the Bishop of Salisbury, the Right Rev John Baker. He attacked the regulations and their accompanying guidelines as impossible to follow.

"How is one to tell whether a person is free of self-deception or falsification when one has no independent access to the fact?" he asked, referring to some of the guidelines. "How is one to discern true forgiveness and

penitence from the false? How does one assess whether the new relationship was direct cause of the breakdown?"

The approach was "incurably judgmental". He advocated that the church should always refuse a second marriage service, but make available a service of prayer after a register office wedding.

But in the proposed regulations, "the welcome comes first and then for some kick in the teeth", when they were eventually refused.

Proposing the new regulations on behalf of the House of Bishops, the Bishop of Guildford, the Right Rev Michael Adie, corrected the impression that only churchgoers would be eligible.

"But there must be some association with the life of the church: whether a rather private practice of discipline, or a serious desire to discover the meaning of the Gospel."

The new regulations envisage the possibility of a marriage being recognized as null on the Roman Catholic pattern. This will enable many Anglo-Catholic priests to work the regulations in some cases, and there was consequently less hostility from that quarter than in some previous debates.

Spending on consumer durables is increasing

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Despite the economic recession, British households are continuing to acquire refrigerators, colour televisions, tumble driers, and other consumer durables at an increasing pace.

First indications from the 1983 General Household Survey. The survey, which was published yesterday, shows continuing growth in the proportion of households with central heating and telephones. All but 2 per cent of homes have a television; a decade ago 5 per cent still resisted its lure. Most televisions are now colour, with less than a fifth of all households still viewing in black and white.

However, the survey, which is to be published in full next year, shows that the economic recession is having an effect. Older men are dropping out of the workforce, in increasing numbers 1982 and last year there was a sharp drop in men aged 55 to 60 who could be classified as economically active. A similar sharp drop of those aged more than 60 took place between 1981 and 1982.

Married women seem increasingly to be declaring themselves "inactive" meaning they neither work nor are they registered as students or unemployed. The survey shows there has been a significant drop in the proportion of married women working part-time. In 1982 the number of women with dependent children who were economically active was 55 per cent but this figure fell to 51 per cent in 1983.

CONSUMER DURABLES		
Households with	1982 %	1983 %
TV colour	77	81
TV colour	20	17
Video	55	58
Refrigerator	98	94
Deep freeze	51	57
Washing machine	79	81
Dishwasher	4	5
Telephone	76	77
Central heating	64	64
Car or van one more than one	16	16

* Figures for video first collected in 1983



Joint winners: Claire Nonhebel and Ronald Frame in London yesterday.

Torn allegiances, divided prizes

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The search for the first winner of Britain's biggest literary prize ended last night without a ripped bodice in sight.

The only heart-rending associated with the £12,500 prize, left by the late romantic writer Betty Trask, was among the five judges who were so divided over the winner that they considered 'failing to award it at all'.

In the end, they settled on dividing the money, and the £1,000 for second place (£6,750 each) equally between two very different works: *Cold Showers*, a piece of popular fiction about a young widow coping with the loss of her husband, which has yet to find a publisher, and *Winter Journey*, a more sombre and literary tale of a ten-year-old girl's travels in Europe.

Miss Trask's estate saddled the five unfortunate judges with the task of finding first novels or unpublished manuscripts by

writers under the age of 35 "of a romantic or traditional and not experimental nature". The job left the panel deeply divided.

Three judges: Mr Peter Grossvenor, the panel chairman and literary editor of the *Daily Express*; Dorothy Bennett, the historical novelist; and Michael Legat, an author and former publisher; plumped for *Cold Showers*, a first novel by Claire Nonhebel, aged 30, a former journalist from Ealing, west London.

The remaining members, the writers Margaret Forster and Nina Baym, vociferously argued the case of *Winter Journey*, a first novel by Ronald Frame, aged 31, a teacher turned writer from Glasgow.

The publicity over the Trask awards tended to overshadow The Society of Authors' less controversial prizes which were

awarded last night. The Somerset Maugham Awards went to the novelist and *The Times* television critic, Peter Ackroyd, for *The Last Testament of Oscar Wilde*; to Timothy Garton Ash for *The Polish Revolution: Solidarity*; and to the poet Sean O'Brien for *The Indoor Park*.

Other prizes were: The Chomondeley Awards for Poetry, Michael Baldwin (£1,100), Michael Hofmann (£1,100), and Carol Rumens (£1,100); the Hawthornden Prize (£750), Jonathan Keates for his collection of stories *Allegory*; *Postcards*, the Margaret Rutherford Award for women journalists (£500), Susanna Clapp, assistant editor of *The London Review of Books* to assist the writing of a study of hymns; and two £1,000 travelling scholarships to the writer Hilary Spurling and the poet Ursula Kaurhorpe.

Spending on tourism in England set for record

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Record spending of £3,500m by British and overseas tourists in the first half of this year could make 1984 England's most successful year for tourism. At least 250,000 more jobs are likely to be generated in the industry within five years.

These were the forecasts yesterday from Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, when its annual report showed spending up in the six months by £500m, more than 16 per cent over the same period of 1983. To June, British tourists spent £1,900m, a 15 per cent increase, and overseas visitors spent nearly £1,600m, a 17 per cent increase.

But this success has revived a touting problem in London where mainly foreign visitors in search of cheap accommodation, are invited to pay less than £5 a night for accommodation which often turns out to be inordinately expensive.

Visitors are promised facilities like colour television but often end up sleeping several to a room. At least 100 small hotels and dormitory places are being offered nightly, mostly to young people, according to the London Tourist Board.

The boom in English tourism comes after big growth in 1983. There was a 19 per cent growth last year in Britons' spending to a record £4,300m, the tourist board's report says. Overseas visitors added another £3,300m, showing a 15 per cent growth.

Mr Montague said: "These figures underline the fact that tourism is one of this country's significant growth industries and a major provider of jobs. When people who should know better describe tourism as a Mickey Mouse industry they should remember there is no such thing as a Mickey Mouse job for the unemployed."

Mr Montague was referring to remarks by Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, when plans for the Battersea leisure development were announced.

Mr Montague called for more recognition of the need for the right training in tourism skills.

Ministry defends pig slaughter

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Some 400,000 pigs from 483 herds have so far been slaughtered in the campaign to eradicate Aujeszky's disease, it was disclosed yesterday.

Senior officials from the Ministry of Agriculture's animal health division strongly rejected allegations by farmers that the campaign has been 'mismanaged'.

It has so far cost an estimated £24m, of which £9m has been met from the proceeds of "salvage" sales of healthy animals from infected herds and £4m by a levy of 30p a pig paid by producers. The £11m deficit means that the levy will

have to continue for another four or five years at least.

Last month Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, led a delegation to the Minister, Mr Michael Jopling, to ask for financial help, which was refused.

The officials said yesterday that the cost to the Government of administering the inspection and slaughter programme so far was about £3m. They had all along estimated that the deficit would be at least £6m, and they rejected suggestions that they had misjudged the likely salvage proceeds.

For various reasons these proceeds had amounted to only about 40 per cent of the normal market value of the animals, compared with an estimated 70 per cent. Asked if it would not be fair to compensate farmers for the difference, one of the officials replied that the question did not arise. "The fact of the matter is that we are not going to," he said.

Gypsies must go

The Greater London Council was yesterday granted a High Court order to evict gypsies camping on Hampstead Heath.

Two found guilty of £6m drugs plot

From The Jones, Swansea

Two men, Robin Boswell, aged 37, of Portland Road, London W11 and Stephen Berg-Arshel, aged 35, of no fixed address, were yesterday found guilty of conspiring to smuggle controlled drugs into Britain.

Swansea Crown Court heard that they were part of a gang "motivated by greed beyond the imagination" in an operation that would have netted them £6m.

Another defendant, Donald Holmes, aged 51, of Harrington Gardens, Kensington, was found not guilty of conspiracy to import drugs but guilty of possessing cocaine.

For other defendants, Susan Boswell, aged 40, of Dorset House, Beaulieu, Hampshire, Kenneth Dewar, aged 52, of Coalville Terrace, West London, Kash Dewar, aged 25, of Flaxall, Hampstead, London and Paul Jenkins, aged 35, of Berrage Green Road, St Ishmaels, Dyfed, South-West Wales, had pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge.

Susan Boswell also pleaded guilty to possessing cannabis resin and possessing cannabis and to attempting to pervert the course of justice.

George Rowland, of Newlands Cottage, Lodge Lane, Beaulieu, had also pleaded guilty to attempting to pervert the course of justice. Sentences will be passed later.

RAF man denies threat to secrets airman

Sergeant Barry Mason, an RAF police sergeant, denied at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that an airman accused of passing secrets to a "Mata Hari" was threatened during questioning.

Sergeant Mason denied that Senior Aircrewman Paul John Davies, aged 21, was told he would be sent to a tough jail run by the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders in Cyprus.

The prosecution has alleged that Mr Davies was trapped by the "sophisticated and mature woman spy" Eva Jassar during sex sessions and blackmailed into passing secrets which might be useful to an enemy.

Sergeant Mason was asked about the original interview he and a flight sergeant had with Mr Davies in which Mr Davies was questioned about uncon-

gation which uncovered a gang that led to the Runcie lifestyle.

Although his preparation was meticulous, the gang made the basic mistake of underestimating the curiosity of farmers and fishermen who live in west Wales.

As he splashed out buying drinks with £50 notes and drank large brandies and dined on fresh lobster suppers, Robin Boswell and his gang seemed unable to comprehend that their extravagance would inevitably arouse local suspicions.

Away from the hotels and bars where they posed for snapshots they drove along country lanes in luxury cars. Their international bank accounts supported country mansions, luxury Caribbean cruising yachts and expensive city apartments.

Two of the houses owned by Boswell, aged 37, a former public schoolboy and graduate of Sussex University were worth more than £400,000. He was known by at least 17 different names.

He once travelled to the Isle of Man where bank clerks took two days to count £760,000 in notes.

Mr Burgess pulled into Red Cove Bay because he thought the object he saw could help to confirm his suspicions that someone was raiding his lobster pots.

When he landed a man appeared from behind a rock and said: "This is a secret operation - don't say a word." But Mr Burgess recognized the object as part of a powerful marine engine and he told police.

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Mr Ferguson suggested the flight sergeant lost his temper, pounded the table and told Mr Davies he would be sent to jail unless he confessed to two thefts which he was denying.

Mr Ferguson said that, without defaming the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment, "they were robust and not renowned for their gentleness."

"Would you accept that to threaten an RAF man with incarceration in a jail run by them would be a fairly effective threat to use if you wanted to get some information?"

Sergeant Mason agreed but added that Mr Davies had never been told he would be sent there.

Mr Ferguson suggested that Mr Davies gave an innocent account of his relationship with Eva Jassar, telling interrogators he met her four times and gave her no confidential or secret information. Sergeant Mason denied that.

Homes VAT plan denied by Thatcher

The Prime Minister, has given a categorical assurance that the Government will not impose value-added tax on new houses nor alter the present mortgage tax relief system (Christopher Wren, our Property Correspondent, writes).

Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave that assurance in a letter to Mr Terry Roydon, president of the House Builders' Federation, after he had written to her to express the industry's concern over these two matters.

Mr Roydon told her that after the abolition of zero rating on building alterations in this year's Budget, there was concern in the industry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might abolish zero rating of new houses in the 1985 Budget. Mr Roydon said that the industry was also worried about newspaper reports of pressure to end higher rate mortgage interest relief.

In her reply, Mrs Thatcher said: "I am happy to confirm that we have no plans to alter either the present zero rating for new housing, or the current basis of mortgage interest relief."

NHS gets first general manager

Mr David Kenny, aged 43, has been appointed the first general manager of a health authority under the Griffiths re-organization of the National Health Service.

Mr Kenny, the administrator of the North-west Thames regional health authority since April 1982, becomes its general manager. About 1,800 general managers are to be appointed under the re-organization.

Streakers fined

Two men who ran naked on to the field during the second Test match at Lord's on July 2 were fined £50 each by magistrates at Marylebone, London, yesterday. Christopher Collins, a waiter, and Stephen Willis, assistant manager, both of the Cricketers Hotel, London Road, Bagshot, Surrey, admitted insulting behaviour.

Drug charges

Two airmen at the top secret RAF Digby signals base Lincolnshire have been charged with drug offences and dealt with summarily by their station commander. Another eight airmen, have been charged with offences involving the use of cannabis.

Adamson decree

Sir Campbell Adamson, aged 62, chairman of the Abbey National Building Society, was granted a decree nisi at the London Divorce Court yesterday to end his 39-year marriage to Lady Gilvray, also aged 62, because of her unreasonable behaviour.

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18-20	£1,000	£1,000	£2,000	£5,000	£5,000	£10,000
21-23	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
24-26	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
27-29	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
30-32	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
33-35	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
36-38	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
39-41	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
42-44	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
45-47	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
48-50	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
51-53	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
54-56	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
57-59	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
60-62	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
63-65	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
66-68	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
69-71	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
72-74	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
75-77	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
78-80	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
81-83	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
84-86	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
87-89	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
90-92	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
93-95	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
96-98	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
99-101	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
102-104	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
105-107	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
108-110	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
111-113	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
114-116	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
117-119	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
120-122	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
123-125	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
126-128	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
129-131	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
132-134	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
135-137	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
138-140	1,00					

PARLIAMENT July 10 1984

Europe's dockers will be cheering Britain's strike

STRIKES

The economy is in good shape, Mrs Thatcher said, but the Prime Minister, insisted in the Commons at question time, though the comment drew prolonged laughter from the Opposition.

Inflation was well under control, she added, and despite this month's high money supply figures, the monetary situation was satisfactory. When the strikes were off, the economy would have every reason to go ahead, maintained the Prime Minister, but the United States situation was unsatisfactory.

If the dock strike goes on (she said) many jobs will be threatened as ships go to other ports on the continent. The dockers here will be helping to solve the unemployment problem in Belgium, Holland and Germany. Dockers on the mainland of Europe will be cheering.

Exchanges on the industrial and economic situation began with Mr Alan Rogers (Rhondda, Lab) who asked: What instruction Mrs Thatcher issued to the chairman of the National Coal Board (Mr Ian MacGregor) at a secret meeting last week?

Mrs Thatcher: No instruction was issued. Mr MacGregor is the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Peter Walker) to make a report on the industry as he saw it.

Mr Christopher Chope (Southampton, Con): Today 1,000 dock workers are on strike in Southampton. Most of them have got no idea whatsoever why they are on strike.

Will Mrs Thatcher appeal on their behalf to the leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union to put an end to this pointless strike as soon as possible?

It otherwise threatens the job opportunities of many dockers and others in Southampton and elsewhere.

Mrs Thatcher: If the strike goes on, many jobs will be threatened as

ships go to other ports on the continent. I understand the port authorities and the unions are likely to meet today at the national joint council for the ports. I hope they will come to a satisfactory conclusion so that the dockers can get back to work.

Mr Kenneth Weir (Leicester, Lab): Given the sinking value of the pound on the foreign exchange, the monetary situation is satisfactory. When the strikes were off, the economy would have every reason to go ahead, maintained the Prime Minister, but the United States situation was unsatisfactory.

When, as will inevitably be the case, higher interest rates feed through to the owner-occupiers, what words of comfort will Mrs Thatcher have for them then?

Mrs Thatcher: It is not my world that is collapsing. His world should be collapsing as the Labour Party is supporting strikes, supporting miners who are on strike against those who are not.

The economy is in good shape, Mrs Thatcher said, but the Prime Minister, insisted in the Commons at question time, though the comment drew prolonged laughter from the Opposition.

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Wetzel: PM's world collapsing

says that the economy is in good shape. When we get rises in the unemployment trends when we have 2.2 million people unemployed for more than a year, 650,000 for more than two years, and 350,000 for more than three years, when there are record bankruptcies and rising interest rates, which economy is she talking about? (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: If Mr Kinnoch takes that view, why does he do everything he can to increase unemployment?

Mr Kinnoch: The record unemployment that this country endures is substantially due primarily due to the stupid policies of her and her Government. Only one thing is crazier than the introduction of those policies and that is the absolute refusal and opportunity to maintain them.

She is ruining this country. Will she apologise, quit, or change? (Labour cheers and Conservative protest)

Mrs Thatcher: No. I wonder what Mr Kinnoch will say to those socialist countries with similar levels of unemployment but with much worse levels of inflation and much worse prospects?

Mr Roger Moore (Faversham, Con): It is a gross abuse of union power that a national dock strike should be called on the flimsiest of pretexts. It is an irresponsible and opportunistic bid to bring the dockers into the mining dispute and can only cause loss of jobs in the dock industry and to British industry generally.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. All the ports of mainland Europe are cheering as a result of this decision to go on strike.

Mr Neil Kinnoch, Leader of the Opposition: The Prime Minister

the minister was the author of the plan to dismantle the public sector, industries and the unions within them. Specifically mentioning coal and the docks.

Mr Ridley: This is in no sense other than a dispute about the interpretation of the dock labour scheme. The way to sort out such disputes is by reference to the local dock labour board. I regret that this has not been the solution pursued by the parties. The Government is in no way involved.

There are no plans a present for doing anything about the scheme.

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Cleethorpe, Con): The dispute has been born out of a great deal of misunderstanding in the port of Immingham. The dockers involved in the strike are from the port of South Shields. The dockers from Immingham were quite happy to carry on the loading doing that work. Even though there is a dispute in that port, the vote yesterday was on a very small margin. Would he use his best endeavours to contain this strike?

Mr Ridley: In view of the local nature of the dispute, it should be possible for reasonable people to sort it out.

Mr Edward Loyd (Liverpool, Garston, Lab): Dockers are fully convinced that it is the Government's intention to scrap dock labour scheme.

Mr Ridley: I do not see how that can be said. The Government has made clear it has no plans for altering the dock labour scheme. This dispute is not about that. It is about the employers' demand for the abolition of the scheme was receiving the minister's sympathetic attention.

The dockers' fears had been exacerbated by their knowledge that

the flow of traffic, or obstructed passage along the highway.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C), pointing out that the women were trespassers, asked if the minister's answer meant that people could trespass on the highway, which has statutory immunity unless they actually obstructed the traffic.

Lord Lucas: That there may be a question of trespass is probably true, but the Secretary of State feels that the practicalities of the situation call for action for trespass would be counter to the spirit of allowing peaceful demonstrators to protest in a peaceful way. (Labour cheers)

Mr Ridley: It is interesting to hear him say the reason for the strike is not any breach of the dock labour board rules at Immingham, but that they decided to join the miners' strike for political reasons.

I ask the Opposition whether Mr Neilist is right or they are right. He really let the cat out of the bag.

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The movement is towards building a strong network of small businesses, prompted perhaps by the experience of the heavy end of Highland industry. The closure of the aluminium smelter at Invergordon and the pulp mill at Fort William, on top of the fluctuating fortunes of the oil industry construction yards, brought serious hardships to a region where communities need only small amounts to be in or out of work to prosper, or suffer.

Some would argue that the Norwegian ideal of ensuring that remote communities do not suffer from their remoteness is already being met in the Highlands. Incoming industry has a range of financial and practical assistance from the board.

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Liverpool still has to stick to rules

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There were no concessions to Liverpool City Council on targets, block grants, penalties or discounts, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told MPs at question time. The rules would apply to Liverpool just as they applied to every other local authority in England.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said there was concern in Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council that local councils which had kept to every guideline had their grants cut while

it seemed the Government was able to find millions of pounds out of thin air to help Liverpool Council which broke every rule in the book.

Mrs Thatcher: I understand his concern about Conservative councils that have kept to every guideline and not those who break them.

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Less for cleaning, more for patients

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said in the Commons that he deplored the gross intimidation of staff that had taken place on the picket line at Barking Hospital, near London.

The industrial dispute is about the terms and conditions of employees of Crothall's, a private company carrying out the domestic services at the hospital, and Mr Clarke said this was entirely a matter for the contractor and its employees.

Mr Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): If Mr Clarke is saying that there is nothing the district health authority and nothing he can do to resolve this dispute, which is damaging patient care in Barking, will he acknowledge that this dispute between the private contractor and the employees?

Mr Clarke: If there is any damage done - and I do not accept there is, although obviously things are not well - that is the result of industrial action by those on strike and those on the picket line. It is not the fault of the hospital. Savings of £143,000 a year are being made which can be spent on nursing staff levels.

Ms Jo Richardson (Barking, Lab): The reduction of 800 hours has resulted in a deteriorating state of cleanliness. The Department of Health and Social Security in a letter admitted to me that the local environmental health committee last week complained of 30 items that were not clean. Is he satisfied with the standard? If not, will he try to intervene in this practice?

Mr Clarke: I am not sure that it is my role to intervene in this practice. It is a matter for the contractor and its employees.

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Community has chance to get sustained economic growth

EEC DEAL

The agreement reached by the European Council at Fontainebleau will be seen as a turning point in the development of the EEC, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons when he moved a motion welcoming the successful outcome securing a first settlement to the problem of budgetary imbalances, a commitment to effective control of Community expenditure, and a series of measures for the development of the EEC.

These results (he said) represent the outcome of five years of hard negotiation. They mark a growing realization by member states of their interdependence, and they underline as well the increasingly obvious irrelevance of the "stop the world, I want to get out" school of thought of too many Labour MPs.

To achieve these aims, as we must, we need to make a reality of the Treaty of Rome, beginning with the establishment of a true common market in goods and services. The importance of Fontainebleau is that it provides a much sounder financial basis on which to tackle these tasks.

The agreement reached met all the Government's objectives, quite contrary to the claims made by the Labour Party. It meant that £40m of refunds due for 1983 were unlocked by other member states and Britain would receive some £60m in refunds for this year.

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Casualties inevitable in benefits reform

By David Walker
Social Policy Correspondent

No reform of welfare benefits is possible without some people being out, according to a pamphlet published today by the radical right-wing "think tank" the Social Affairs Unit.

The pamphlet, written by Mrs Hermione Parker, a researcher, says that a big overhaul of social security is possible at zero cost, provided the government accepts that some taxpayers and some benefit receivers are left worse off. "Nothing of importance can be achieved so long as Whitehall insists there be no losers."

Mrs Parker takes issue with the reform plan recently set out by Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool, formerly an adviser to the Prime Minister.

She argues that Professor Minford's scheme for abolishing social benefits and national insurance and replacing them with a negative income tax would encourage the exploitation of unmarried people and promote the break up of families.

But the pamphlet emphasizes that reform is urgently needed. The present social security system is "incomprehensible, uncoordinated and expensive to administer. It reduces people's sense of responsibility."

Mrs Parker says none of the available reform plans is sufficient by itself but the government should immediately commission a serious study of such options as a negative income tax and a guaranteed minimum income for all.

Action on Welfare (Social Affairs Unit, 2 Lord North Street, London SW1 2Z).

Patient's nude photograph published in textbook

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Health Service Commission, Sir Cecil Clothier, is to investigate the complaint of a patient that a full frontal nude photograph of him was published in a medical textbook with details of his case without permission.

Mr Stanley Sullivan ordered and obtained the book from his local library after a specialist said he recognized Mr Sullivan's face from the photograph. "I was shocked," Mr Sullivan said. He complains the book gives his initials, hospital number and an extract from his medical records which was published without his knowledge and consent.

The book is by the late Professor J. B. Kimmonth, former director of the University Surgical Unit at St Thomas's Hospital, London.

Mr Marie Staunton, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday it showed the need for an effective law of confidentiality.

Mr Steven Norris, Conservative MP for Oxford East, told *The Times* he intended to introduce a Bill into Parliament. "We want people to have effective rights in confidence is breached," he said.

When Edward Arnold, publishers of the book, first heard about the complaint last year, they temporarily suspended sales of the book, then said they would remove the offending page from copies in stock and

replace it without Mr Sullivan's face. That had been done, they said.

Mr Bryan Bennett, Arnold's vice-chairman, told *The Times* the book was not one a member of the public would be likely to see. It cost £70 and was intended for doctors with a specialist interest.

Ms Staunton said, however, that it was upsetting for Mr Sullivan when he could get the book from the library.

The West Lambeth Health Authority which said, when the complaint was first made, it regretted the distress publication caused, would give all possible co-operation to the Commission's inquiry, Mr Ralph Murray, administrator for acute services, told *The Times*.

Mr Norris: To introduce Bill

Homosexual arrests defy rules, survey says

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Police officers are still acting as agents provocateurs to secure the arrest of homosexuals in London despite Home Office guidelines forbidding the practice, according to a survey by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

The survey, which was conducted in the past six weeks, since the Home Office announced it was to release the guidelines in stronger form, shows there have been about 200 reported cases of importing, indecent assault and gross indecency where no "victim" was involved.

Most of the cases are believed to have involved plainclothes officers, and the others uniformed officers hiding in such places as public lavatories.

The council has monitored all such cases reported through "gay" organizations, in particular Gay Switchboard, and also those cases coming before courts.

Mr Larry Costin, the council's general secretary, said yesterday: "We are extremely concerned that these are all covert operations, with no 'victim' involved, and no corroboration other than the word of the police officer."

Despite Home Office undertakings to make clear to police that agents provocateurs, all the evidence was that the practice was on the increase.

The findings coincide with attempts to be made today in the Lords to amend the Police and Criminal Bill to stop police acting as agents provocateurs and to make evidence unlawfully obtained inadmissible.

Labour front bench peers demanding that evidence of an arresting police officer be made inadmissible at the trial of such offences unless corroborated.

A second amendment, which the Government is thought likely to accept, has been tabled by the Social Democratic Party peers, Lord Hutchinson of Lullington and Lord Hooson, which would give courts discretion to exclude evidence obtained by unfair, oppressive or unlawful methods.

Concern about police and entrapment came to a head after the arrest in May of Mr Keith Hampton, MP for Leeds North-west, after an incident in a Soho homosexual club. He has been cleared with indecent assault. He has pleaded not guilty.



Alpine escape: The coach in which 47 American students escaped with only 17 suffering cuts and bruises when it left the road and crashed down a steep slope near Zermatt in Switzerland. The driver, Mr Gordon Smith, of Banbury, was praised for his skill in preventing a major disaster.

Lisbon wants rights pledge from Jakarta East Timor gripped by war

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

Portugal is continuing to discuss the problem of Portuguese East Timor with Indonesia which invaded the territory in 1975. A foreign ministry official here said Lisbon wants to resolve the situation within the framework of the mandate laid down by the UN Secretary General.

"We want a solution that respects the human rights of the population and one that will provide an internationally recognized act of self-determination by the Timorese people."

The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Senhor Jaime Gama, said recently that Lisbon was willing to begin formal negotiations with Indonesia over East Timor. Portugal has refused to bring the Fretilin resistance movement into the negotiations, but officials here say the UN Secretary General is in contact with the Fretilin who are recognized as "talking partners."

Reports that conditions in East Timor have been worsening over the past few months have been confirmed recently by several sources.



from Dili tell of increased fighting. One refugee, who refused to be named because he had left his family in East Timor, said: "There have been more troops lately, and every two or three days there are battles. Houses have been burned by the soldiers - 300 in one place. There have been many trials and many more people are in prison. One Portuguese man was condemned to death for writing to Fretilin."

The refugee said the Indonesian troops behave very badly toward the Timorese, taking their food and mistreating them. He said there is very little work except for persons willing to take jobs with the Indonesians. "Most of the important

jobs have been filled with Indonesians," he said.

The refugee's description of conditions tallies with that given in a letter in April from the Bishop of Timor, Monsignor Carlos Ximenes Belo. The bishop described summary trials in which persons found guilty of contacts with the guerrilla fighters were hanged to death.

"There is a real war in most districts," he said, "and the people are suffering disease, hunger, lack of liberty and persecution." The church was also being persecuted, Bishop Belo asked for his letter to be revealed to the free world to open their eyes to the barbaric acts of which the Indonesians are capable."

According to the refugees who arrived from Dili, Bishop Belo was taken to Jakarta for interrogation because of the letter.

Portuguese authorities are expecting a condemnation of Indonesia's actions in East Timor to come out of the Australian Labour Party congress this week in spite of the damage this could do to the already deteriorating relations between Jakarta and Canberra.

Hawke puts party left to flight on uranium

From Tony Dubouine
Melbourne

The Australian Labour Party's national conference yesterday voted in favour of Australia continuing to mine and export uranium. The vote, 55 to 44, was a convincing win for Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and the centre-left faction of the party. The decision is binding on the Government.

Mr Hawke had been known to favour a far more liberal policy on uranium mining. However, he was aware that his position would not have been accepted by the conference and is understood to be happy at the decision.

Yesterday's vote allows the continuation of existing mines in the Northern Territory and gives the go-ahead for the Roxby Downs mine in South Australia, which will be the largest uranium mine in the world when it begins full operation.

Associated with the vote were a number of stringent safeguards while the existing ban on the sale of uranium to France remains. The ban was imposed because of France's Pacific nuclear testing programme. Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, expressed regret at the continuing ban on sales to France.

The left wing of the party had sought to "totally and unequivocally" close down the uranium mining industry in Australia.

The Prime Minister made a spirited defence of his uranium position. "Of course there are problems but those who are deeply conscientiously knowledgeable of those problems and who want to do what they can about them are saying that if you leave your uranium in the ground, not only will you have not done anything about those problems at all, but in the most immoral fashion you will have made that international nuclear fuel cycle the more dangerous by your decision."

Yesterday's decision was a clear indication of the ascendancy of the centre-left faction of the party and marks the demise of the once powerful left wing. The vote is also a pointer for today's vote on the issue of East Timor.

The conference so far has been a disaster for the left with the opening day seeing the party vote by 56 votes to 41 for the entrance of foreign banks into Australia, one of the left's pet bogies.

Cartoon in The Sun 'not racially abusive'

The Press Council has rejected a complaint that a Franklin cartoon in *The Sun* which showed black grass-skirted natives on a "typical paradise island" boiling a cauldron containing white punk and skinned youths was racially abusive.

But the council said that old cartooning devices and stereotypes might give serious offence, not through malice or ill intent, but thoughtlessness.

The managing editor of *The Sun*, Mr Kenneth Dunlop, said the cartoon was simply a joke.

Britain endorses EEC work exchange scheme

By Anthony Davies, Political Correspondent

The Department of Employment has endorsed an EEC European exchange scheme under which unemployed young people will be given work experience in other EEC countries.

A report from the Commons Select Committee on European Legislation said the first version of the scheme "was not judged a success," because financial backing had been limited.

The second, current, version of the programme provides for the exchange of "workers

between 18 and 28 years of age, who had received basic vocational training and had practical working experience, and had begun their working lives before the age of 20."

The committee's report said: "In the third programme it is now proposed to introduce a new category of eligibility - unemployed young people on the labour market as jobseekers - and to drop the requirement that participants should have begun their working life before the age of 20."

He has pleaded not guilty.

AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH KNITWEAR.

Sales of British knitwear increased dramatically to over \$20 million in 1983.

Forecasts are for even greater gains to come - based on demand for quality British goods in updated styles, the advantages of quota-free access in contrast to imports from the Far East, and an exchange rate favourable to British producers.

AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH CLOTHING ACCESSORIES.

The return to more formal fashions has also created a major role for women's accessories: sales of hats are up, and gloves are staging a major comeback. British hosiery and neckwear are amongst the products that can capitalise on these strong market conditions.

AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH CONTRACT FURNISHINGS.

With sales of \$20 billion in 1981, contract furnishings is one of the fastest-growing industries in the USA. With British exports of carpets and furniture up 45% in the first ten months of 1983, there are significant opportunities for British producers - especially for producers of ergonomic seating and computer-compatible office furnishings. Wool carpet, too, is expected to double its market share in the next three years.

AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH FOOD-PROCESSING MACHINERY.

Food processing in the USA in the next decade will make gigantic strides as high technology developments satisfy the increasing demands of health-conscious consumers. The present British share of this \$1 billion market is \$10 million.

AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH HEALTH CARE.

Expenditure on health care in the USA is currently running at \$316.6 billion, and some estimates put the figure as high as \$820 billion by 1990. America is Britain's largest single market in this field, buying \$109 million worth of medical equipment in 1983 - so there is much room for expansion.

AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH COMPUTER SOFTWARE.

The US computer services and software market is expected to be worth \$53 billion by 1986, of which \$15 billion will represent sales of software products. British software houses with the right products and marketing skills are already doing well - and could do better.

AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES.

Total activity in the US construction industry was worth about \$195 billion in 1983. Real growth of 4-5% is expected

America's ready for you. But are you ready for America?



this year. There is much scope for British companies with competitive materials and equipment, particularly those offering cost savings, improved performance or aesthetic features.

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The opportunities of this huge market have not yet been fully exploited by British suppliers.

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As a first step, we will send you details of the British Overseas Trade Board's EXPORT USA initiative together with comprehensive reports on your sectors of interest. If you then decide to take our offer of help further, we will put you in touch with one of our eight special task forces as soon as possible.

Each task force is headed up by a major figure from the UK business community, with specific knowledge of the US market, who will invite you to join seminars in this country, or marketing missions to the USA.

Whatever your company's size or experience, just rest assured that EXPORT USA will prevent you being thrown in at the deep end.

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British Overseas Trade Board

Britain had no right to arrest Danish skipper, European Court rules

From Ian Murray
Bristol

Britain had no legal right to arrest the Danish trawler fleet owner, Mr Kent Kirk, for fishing inside its territorial waters in January last year.

The European Court came to this conclusion in a landmark decision yesterday after a lengthy study of the way in which Mr Kirk, on board his 140-tonne trawler, Sand Kirk, had been escorted into North Shields by HMS Dunbarton Castle and then fined £30,000 by the local magistrates.

Mr Kirk appealed against the sentence to Newcastle Crown Court, which in turn asked the European Court for its opinion of the Sea Fish (Specified UK Waters) Order 1982 (Prohibition of Fishing) under which the fine had been imposed.

The Danish skipper, who was deputy leader of the European Parliament's Conservative group at the time, argued that the law was itself illegal and that the fine therefore had to be declared null and void. He began a personal £25,000 legal battle of principle.

Despite an opinion by Mr Marco Daron, the European Court's Advocate General, last April that Britain was within its rights, the court itself has now found otherwise. Its opinion is that under Community law, as it existed in the early part of last January, there was no way in which one Community member-state could forbid ships registered in another member-state from fishing in its coastal zone.

The trouble was that what amounted to a legal vacuum existed in the early part of last January. All British waters had become Community waters from the time it joined the EEC



Mr Kent Kirk: £25,000 battle of principle

on January 1, 1973. To give time for a common fisheries policy to be worked out, however, a 10-year period was agreed during which Britain could exercise control. The aim was for a common fisheries policy to be in place from the start of last year.

In the end, largely due to Danish objections, it was impossible to complete the necessary negotiations in time. Warned beforehand that a Danish trawler invasion of British waters was planned from the start of the New Year, the Government rushed through the Sea Fish Order, specifically banning Danish boats. The Commission backed this.

But Mr Kirk was determined to make a test case of the affair. On January 6 he led a small fleet of trawlers through an appalling North Sea gale into the prohibited zone off the north-east coast. Watched by a corps of very seakick journalists he then symbolically let down his nets in order to qualify for arrest, even though he knew

there was no chance of catching fish.

He was duly arrested and fined. He then appealed and the Newcastle court asked the European Court's opinion. Despite the fact a common fisheries policy was agreed on January 25, Mr Kirk persisted with his case because he said that the British law was an attempt to deprive EEC citizens of their rights.

In the European Court's opinion, he was right to object. In the absence of an agreed common fisheries policy, Britain was not able to bring in on its own a law to exclude boats from another country. The right of entry to British waters had been agreed by all member-states, when Britain joined, and could not therefore be bypassed.

The fact that the common fisheries policy subsequently gave Britain the right to control access to its waters did not matter. The court says that this would amount to retrospective legislation, which is contrary to the judicial code in all member-states.

His appeal is expected to come up at Newcastle Crown Court at the end of next month or the beginning of September. It will be up to that court to decide in the light of the European Court's judgment, whether to allow the appeal.

● COPENHAGEN: Contacted by telephone at his home in Esbjerg Mr Kirk, welcomed the ruling (Christopher Follett writes). "It was important for me to prove by my action that there is a limit to the pressure the big EEC member-states can exert on small community members", he said.

Law Report, page 7

US envoy admonished for backing Marcinkus

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The man now appointed as the new US ambassador to the Vatican was admonished by the Reagan Administration two years ago for getting personally involved in the scandal surrounding the collapse of Italy's Banco Ambrosiano.

Mr William Wilson, was formally appointed ambassador only last March when full relations between the United States and the Vatican were established. In 1982 he was President Reagan's top and unofficial envoy to the Vatican.

The Justice Department severely criticized Mr Wilson, a close friend of President Reagan, asking the Attorney-General, Mr William French Smith, to provide a character reference on behalf of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, the Vatican banker.

Archbishop Marcinkus, an American-born friend of Mr Wilson, was then under investigation by the Italian authorities for the role he and the Vatican bank, known as the Institute for Religious Works, had played in the Banco Ambrosiano scandal.

In his letter Mr Wilson asked the Attorney-General to say whether Archbishop Marcinkus was under investigation in the United States and to vouch for his character. Mr Wilson arranged a breakfast meeting between the two men when Mr Smith visited Rome in 1982.

In a sharp report the Justice Department told Mr Wilson that "any matters involving Mr Marcinkus would not be an appropriate matter for the Attorney-General's involvement".

That response reflected the Administration's determination to stay out of a scandal that had international implications. A few months earlier Mr Roberto Calvi, President of the Banco Ambrosiano, was found dead, hanging from Blackfriars Bridge in London.

The Los Angeles Times, which this week broke the story of the Justice Department's reprimand, also reported that a senior Administration official had tried unsuccessfully to prevent Mr Wilson from becoming involved in the case of Mr Marcinkus, a New York-based commodities trader, who has been indicted in America's biggest tax-evasion case.

According to the newspaper, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, who was then Undersecretary of State, sent a telegram to Mr Wilson at the end of last year saying that the Administration was "extremely nervous about any involvement at all on your part in this case".

Parachute widow defies cliff

From Our Correspondent
Oslo

"I dedicate this jump to my husband," said Mrs Jean Boenish, a 22-year-old American, before she made a parachute jump from the top of Trollveggen, a 3,000ft sheer cliff in west Norway, two days after her husband, Carl Boenish, had been killed in a similar jump.

Trollveggen (literally "troll wall"), a wild and forbidding formation of mountain precipices near the town of Andalsnes in the fjord region, has become a place of pilgrimage for parachutists of adventurous leanings from many parts of the world, who practise what is known as cliff diving. The divers fall at speeds approaching 140mph before their parachutes open.

"I am certain I did what my husband wanted," said Mrs Boenish. The day before her husband's death the couple had made a successful dive together at Trollveggen. This and Mr Boenish's last jump on Saturday were filmed by an American camera crew.

Carl Boenish was one of the pioneers of this spectacular sport, which started in the 1970s in the mountains of California. Since 1980, about 250 cliff jumps have been made from the top of Trollveggen. A dozen of the divers have been injured, but Mr Boenish was the first to be killed. In addition, 11 mountaineers have lost their lives on the cliff, which is no less of a challenge for climbers than for divers.

Kabul ministers in gunfight

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Afghanistan's fiery Minister of Defence and his political rival, the equally ferocious Minister of Communications, are said to have fallen out to such an extent recently that they started shooting at each other, according to reports here by Western diplomats.

General Qader, the Defence Minister, pulled out his pistol and wounded his colleague, Brigadier Aslam Watanjir, who used to be Minister of Defence under the Taraki regime.

According to one Western comment yesterday, "Qader has a well deserved reputation for violence." He also came to the notice of Western diplomats last year, when he was reported to have been involved in a rough house with his deputy, General Khalilullah. The Deputy Defence Minister did not pull his pistol, preferring, according to

reports, to attack his chief with a leg of a chair. Nothing much has been heard of General Khalilullah since, though he was reportedly under house arrest for some time.

General Qader is a prominent although a moderate member of the Parcham faction of the ruling party in Afghanistan, and Brigadier Watanjir is a leading member of the Khalis faction. Western diplomats believe that the incident may be part of the on-going factional dispute which is troubling the Government.

Another Western diplomatic source pointed out yesterday that, with the exception of President Babrak Karmal, no other leading figures have been mentioned in the official media in the country for the past week. The source surmises that some big dispute or shake-up may be



Premier names the day

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr John Turner, the Canadian Prime Minister, announced the date of the Canadian general election with a toast to reporters at an Ottawa press conference - drunk in water. The Prime Minister yesterday was resting before launching his election campaign. He announced on Monday that the general election will be on September 4.

The Liberal Prime Minister planned to spend two days

recompensing from his recent hectic schedule, including a quick weekend visit to the Queen at Windsor castle, before beginning his punishing campaign schedule.

Meanwhile Mr Brian Mulroney, the Conservative leader, and his close advisers were meeting in Ottawa, and Mr Ed Broadbent, the New Democratic Party leader, was in his home in Oshawa, Ontario.

Princess's private art preview infuriates Californians

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Los Angeles art lovers were infuriated at being snubbed by the Princess of Wales, who was invited to a private preview of an exhibition of Impressionist paintings at the county museum of art.

Most of the anger was directed at museum officials, who said that, at the request of the State Department and Scotland Yard, the building was cleared of visitors while the Princess and her party spent an hour viewing the 127 paintings gathered for a much-acclaimed exhibition entitled "A day in the country - Impressionism and the French landscape".

Many Californians had bought tickets weeks ago, but were barred from coming in or had to wait for the royal visitor, who is on a goodwill visit to Los Angeles, to finish her tour.

Mr Lou Kessler, one of those who directed his anger at the Princess, said: "As an old New Englander, I thought we had settled all this at Bunker Hill. We contributed money to the museum in the past - but this seems like it will be the last time."

Many of those who had tickets had to wait in the smoggy, 90°F heat for their delayed entry into the museum.

Reagan ready to deny Greece sales of F16 jets

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington

The Reagan Administration is expected to decide shortly to block the sale of 16 F5 fighters to Greece, despite the fact that the row is making relations with Athens even more strained.

However, officials yesterday were at pains to emphasise the value the US places on its relationship with Greece as an important member of Nato. Greece is incensed that the aircraft, which it was trying to buy from Norway, may be sold to Turkey. As the aircraft are of American manufacture, the US retains the right to authorize transfers from third countries.

A decision to block the sale would be, in the words of American officials, a "limited and carefully calibrated" gesture of the Administration's disapproval of Greece's release last month of a suspected Jordanian terrorist.

The Administration's attitude was summed up in a recent Congressional testimony by Mr Richard Burt, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, who said: "It is often very frustrating to deal with an allied government that defends the Soviet Union

Court fight over frozen sperm Wife sues to have baby by her dead husband

From Diana Geddes, Paris

French legal history will be in the making when court hearings resume today of an unprecedented case involving a woman who is trying to obtain the frozen sperm of her dead husband in order to have his child.

The sperm was deposited two and a half years ago with The Centre for the Study and Conservation of sperm at Kremlin-Bicêtre, outside Paris. The centre argues that it has no right to hand over the sperm as it is in effect an indivisible part of the man, and as such cannot be inherited in the same way as his other possessions.

Mme Corinne Pargalax, now aged 23, met her husband, Alain, a police officer, in August 1981. Shortly after, it was discovered that Alain had cancer of the testicles. He was told that he would have to undergo chemotherapy which might leave him sterile. So he decided to make a deposit of his sperm in a sperm bank.

He appeared to be making good progress under his treatment, and the couple decided to get married. But he kept

121 miners trapped by blaze in Taiwan pit

Taipei (Reuter, AP) - smoke from a mineshaft fire last night prevented rescuers from reaching 121 miners trapped with limited air 6,500 feet beneath the surface.

A mining official said the danger at the Juifang coal mine's Mayshan pit, about 30 miles north-east of Taipei, grew with every passing hour.

"We are doing our best to get them out. The longer the rescue work, the smaller the chance of their survival".

Police said that only five of the 126 trapped after the blaze had emerged from the pit. Experts had been called in to find ways of pumping air into the mine. The trapped men had gone down with air supplies, but these would last only a few hours.

The mining official said: "I know the mine very well. The next few hours will be vital." Families of the miners gathered at the pit where the Taiwanese Prime Minister, Mr Yu Kuo-Hua, personally directed rescue operations.

Police said an initial investigation showed the fire was started by a spark after a short-circuit. It lasted just over an hour, although smoke still filled the mineshaft.

It was the second mine accident in Taiwan in three weeks. An explosion at the Haishan pit, also in the north of the island, caused a cave-in that killed 74 miners last month.

An inquiry after that disaster had prompted the Government to consider closing 70 of Taiwan's mines. Some had already stopped production, while others were alleged by MPs to be unsafe.

Only a fraction of Taiwan's coal is locally produced. Last year it imported 7.7 million tonnes, mainly from Canada and the United States.

After the fire at the Haishan mine, the Prime Minister ordered safety checks on all coal mines. He later threatened to close all unsafe and inefficient pits.

Washington conference to update the hotline

Washington - A Soviet delegation is due here this week for further negotiations with United States officials to modernize the so-called crisis "hotline" link between the capitals of the two superpowers (Moshin Ali writes).

The technical talks will be part of a continuous effort by the two governments to upgrade the Washington-Moscow link, designed to stave off misunderstandings during crises which could lead to accidental conflict, a State Department official said.

The present 20-year-old "hotline" is a slow speed, teletype link. President Reagan last year proposed a modernized "hotline" as a further measure to build confidence.

Jailers cleared of sadism

Ottawa - Guards at the Archambault prison near Montreal used tear gas on prisoners, and physically maltreated some of them following a riot at the penitentiary in July 1982, according to a report by Canada's correctional investigator, Mr Ron Stewart.

He found no evidence, however, to substantiate the more serious charges of brutality and sadism made against guards in the aftermath of the riot, in which three guards and two prisoners died.

British aid

Geneva - A £5m donation for development projects by British and international voluntary agencies to help refugees and local populations was announced yesterday by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Icara2).

Ship held

Cairo (AP) - A mysterious explosion rocked a Soviet container ship shortly after clearing the southern end of the Suez Canal and police detained the ship for investigation.

Miss Universe



Miss Sweden, 21-year-old blonde nurse Yvonne Ryding, who was crowned in Miami Miss Universe 1984, won a cash prize of \$175,000 (£135,000).

Slovo goes

Maputo (AFP) - Mr Joe Slovo, alleged by Pretoria to be the mastermind behind African National Congress guerrilla attacks in South Africa, has left Mozambique after Maputo asked him to go under its security agreement with Pretoria.

Final account

Manila (Reuter) - A bystander was killed and 19 people wounded when a grenade launcher was used to snipe a dispute between two warring families on the island of Jolo in the southern Philippines.

Bread up

Tunis (Reuter) - The Tunisian Government announced immediate increases in the price of bread and other cereal products of up to 20 per cent, the first rise since bloody bread riots in January.

Jet crash

Stade, West Germany (AP) - Two West German F104 starfighters crashed yesterday in separate mishaps in northern Germany, killing one woman and injuring two men on the ground. Both pilots ejected.

Pershing test

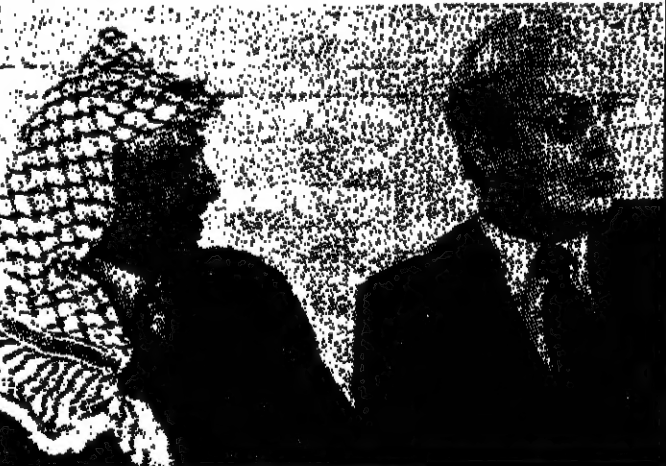
Bonn (AFP) - American troops equipped with Pershing 2 rockets began manoeuvres in southern Germany aimed at testing their capacity for speedy deployment in an emergency.

Delivery day

Quincy, Massachusetts (AP) - When Justine Lee Mitchell was born last week, it was also the birthday of her mother (18), the obstetrician (37) and the nurse (32).

Poste restante

Brussels (AFP) - About 7,000 letters which a lazy postman failed to deliver have been found eight years later in his garden shed in the Namur area of Belgium. They will now be delivered with an apology.



Eyes on the future: Mr Arafat, the PLO leader (left), with Señor Perez de Cuellar during their Geneva talks.

Arafat in hopeful mood after seeing UN chief

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

"The pace of events has speeded up," Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Organization, said yesterday after a two-hour discussion with the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar. "We are now in crucial circumstances which could shape the future of the Middle East."

He said the United Nations Secretary-General had given him a clear idea of what was envisaged in future efforts, within the context of United Nations resolutions, to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict "always taking into account the

Siberian railway nearer

Moscow (Reuter) - Engineers working on the Soviet Union's top transport priority, the new "Bam" trans-Siberian railway, are within 65 miles of linking up the final sections of track, Pravda said yesterday. It added that the line would now be finished well ahead of the November 7 deadline.

But reports from the area have suggested substantial difficulties still remain because mountains separate the two construction teams. A senior Politburo member

Mr Geidar Aliyev visited the region last month and called for major efforts to speed up work and improve backup facilities and conditions for workers.

The new route, known as the Baikal-Amur-Mainline (Bam), will run from Lake Baikal to the Amur river, several hundred miles to the north of the old pre-revolutionary trans-Siberian line.

It is intended to promote settlement and development of eastern Siberia's natural resources.

Delhi's White Paper on Punjab riots fails to prove foreign interference

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Indian Government's long-promised and long-delayed White Paper on the Punjab agitation was published yesterday, but it is more significant for what it does not say, than for what it reveals.

Although Government ministers and top civil servants have been quick to name Pakistan as a source of inspiration, training and supply for the Sikh terrorists in recent weeks, the name Pakistan scarcely appears at all in the text of the White Paper.

In the section devoted to foreign interference, the authors go so far as to say "repeated external aggression and other pressures have failed to break the unity and integrity of India, attempts are now being made to cause internal disruption," but not much further.

Neither is there any mention of the American Central Intelligence Agency, although leading figures, and certain leading newspapers, have been quick to point in the direction of Langley, Virginia, as a fount of some of Punjab's troubles.

The furthest the White Paper will go is to say that "the Government has reason to believe that the terrorists are receiving different types of active support from certain foreign sources... however, it would not be in the public interest to divulge information which the Government have."

The authors, forgetting for the moment that they are speaking for the highest authority of all in India, say "high authorities have spoken of the possibility of illegal inflows of large supplies of arms into India from across the border." They add, however: "More facts will be available when investigations have been completed in cases against terrorists who have been apprehended."

While ever ready to blame the "foreign media" for their problems, the White Paper declares that "a section of the foreign media is deliberately presenting totally distorted versions of the Punjab situation, which have the effect of encouraging and sustaining separatist activities."

A good deal of attention in the White Paper goes towards identifying these Sikh organizations abroad which foster separatist activities. Among the people it names operating in Britain, is Dr Jagjit Singh Chaudhary, the self-styled leader of the Khalistan Movement, which seeks an independent Sikh state. It notes his close links with the leaders of the Kashmir Liberation Front in Kashmir.

Dr Chaudhary has had close connections with another secessionist politician, Mr Ganga Singh Dhillon, who they say has been maintaining contacts with US senators and "persons in the higher echelons of the Pakistan administration." The Indian papers recently have taken to publishing pictures of Mr Dhillon being warmly embraced by President Zia ul-Haq.

The 100-page White Paper gives a detailed breakdown of the slide into terror over the past two years, during which more than 1,200 violent incidents, 410 people died and 1,160 were injured. In the last six months alone the White Paper points out, 298 people were killed.

The document also elaborates the demands of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal or Immortal Party, and details the Government's response.

But perhaps the largest and most significant omission from the White Paper is any mention of a policy for the future. There is no indication here of how talks may be resumed, or whether any plan exists to lead towards a peaceful settlement of the Sikh's dispute.

The White Paper closes with a selection of photographs showing the fortifications in the Golden Temple of Amritsar - incidentally showing some of the damage caused by gun and shell-fire within its precincts - but it makes no effort to show any of the damage done to the Akali Takht, the second holiest place, by the army attack. Nor does it show a photograph of the body of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, which might have done much to have put down the rumour being assiduously cultivated in extremist circles that he is still alive.

The White Paper was due to be published over a week ago, but prolonged discussion up to an including the Cabinet have resulted in its constant revision, and no doubt its toning down.

The Indian Information Minister is in Pakistan at present and has come to an agreement with his opposite number over the way each country should be portrayed in the other's media, which no doubt led to some anxious rewriting recently.

Social Democrats move nearer unity in Turkey

From Our Correspondent, Ankara

Prospects for a united social democratic opposition to the present Turkish Government have improved after last week's first national congress of the Social Democracy Party (Sodep) - the party which came second in the ruling Motherland Party in the local elections in March, after being prevented from competing in the parliamentary election last November.

At the congress, Mr Erdal Inonu, the Sodep leader, issued a call for unity between Sodep and the Populist Party, which has 116 out of 480 seats in parliament but only 3.7 per cent of the votes in the local elections (compared to Sodep's 23.4 per cent). This had been favourably received by the Populist leader, Mr Nispet Çiçek, and the two men are to meet on Friday. Many Populist deputies have expressed outright enthusiasm.

Legal difficulties lie ahead, however, as the constitution forbids MPs to switch parties. So even if the Populist Party disbands itself to merge with Sodep its MPs may have to remain technically "independent" until the five-year term of the present parliament expires in 1988.

Also, a rival "Democratic Left Party" will probably be announced later this month, with the blessing of the former prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit. Its leaders claim to have recruited 18,000 members.

The final communiqué of the Sodep congress warned the Government that, while no one wanted a return to the chaos of the seventies, to think that just because of this the Turkish people will resign themselves to a political regime lacking the rights and liberties enjoyed by Western peoples will be a very grave mistake.

It called for a general amnesty for people imprisoned for their political beliefs, and for amendments in the laws governing the press.

Dublin wins oil refining monopoly

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Oil companies operating in Ireland can be forced to buy at least some of their supplies from the country's nationalized refinery and can be made to pay an economic price.

That is the view of the European Court in Luxembourg, which yesterday told Campus Oil that it had to buy from the Whitegate refinery to keep it in business. The refinery, which is run by the state, is the only one in Ireland and can supply 35 per cent of the country's needs.

The court told Campus, and the five other oil companies supporting its case, that when a country depends solely on imports for its oil requirements, for reasons of public security it had a right to insist that its state refinery be a supplier.

The court argued that if this were not allowed, the refinery could go out of business and thus make the country vulnerable. At the same time, Ireland could only force oil companies to buy the bare minimum required to ensure supplies of essential public services.

The Irish Government bought the refinery in 1982, concerned that if it were closed, Ireland would be dependent on outside oil supplies.



Occupation hazard: Israeli troops checking papers at a roadblock on the West Bank, where Labour's economic spokesman, Mr Yaacobi (above, right), has promised no new Jewish settlements in densely-populated Arab areas.

Labour takes harder line on West Bank

Christopher Walker, Jerusalem Correspondent, continues his examination of the three main issues dominating the campaign for Israel's July 23 general election. Today: The Occupied Territories.

"Labour's electoral victory is awaited by Bruno Kreisky, King Hussein, anti-terrorist Abu Iyad of the PLO, Egyptian minister of state Buroos Ghali and Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij. The fact that Labour has such allies must ring alarm bells in the hearts of all Jews - Labour would tear away part of the country and cause us to perish."

That alarmist warning, originally delivered by Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, has been repeated from countless Likud platforms in an effort to drive home the Government's passionate contention that a cabinet under Mr Shimon Peres, would "sell-out" the occupied West Bank.

The policies of the two main blocks, Likud and Labour, towards the future of the occupied Arab territories - the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights - are the issues

on which they differ most. But it has been a feature of the 1984 campaign that these differences have visibly narrowed since the last election in 1981.

The main difference between Labour's new manifesto and the one that lost it the election four years ago is that, this time, no explicit mention is made of territorial compromise on the Golan Heights, the territory conquered from Syria in 1967 and annexed by the Begin government amid a wave of world condemnation in 1981.

The switch in emphasis has already prompted a strong protest from the left wing Mapam party, which would be Labour's main ally in any new coalition. Mapam's leaders are unhappy with what they have described as "deliberately soft phrasing" in the Labour manifesto over the whole question of territorial compromise.

Labour's more hawkish approach may distress those who hope that a change in the Israeli government might be sufficient to unfreeze the Middle East peace process, but the thinking behind it is well-calculated. "Labour knows that to win, it

has to attract disaffected people who voted for the Likud last time," explained one observer. "The best way to do that is not to frighten them away with anything too dovish."

The opposition's harder line was outlined in a series of newspaper advertisements which pledged: "No return to the '67 borders: no uprooting of settlements: no negotiations with the PLO: no Palestinian state: yes, a Jewish democratic state: yes, defensible borders: yes, responsible Zionism: yes, peace and security. The (Labour) alignment is the only hope."

Suspicious shared by many middle-of-the-road Israelis about the real future intentions of Labour in any effort to reach an agreement with Jordan's King Hussein may prove the Likud's strongest asset in the vital closing days of the campaign. Mr Sharon, in particular, can be trusted to whip them up.

If the opinion polls are correct and the next administration is Labour, it will propose negotiations with Jordan either on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 338, or



Greens put off decision on rotation of MPs

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Green members of the Bundestag met yesterday to try to resolve a growing conflict within the party over the reluctance of some of its members to give up their seats halfway through their parliamentary term in accordance with the party's commitment to a "rotation" of its representatives. But they postponed any decision until after the summer recess.

The Greens say rotation is the only way their 26 voting members of the Bundestag can keep in touch with the party's popular base, and avoid temptation of building up their public profile out of political ambition.

Several better-known members of the party, however, strongly oppose rotation, saying that it robs the Greens of their most experienced parliamentary speakers just when they are beginning to make a mark on the political scene and on public consciousness. A crisis has developed over the threat by two leading members, Frau Petra Kelly and Herr Roland Vogt, to refuse to resign in March.

Frau Kelly recently asked the party's Bavarian branch, which nominated her to the Bundestag, to extend her mandate, but her request was turned down. She publicly regretted this, and hinted that she would either resign immediately and go back to her previous job in the European Commission in Brussels, or would defy the Bavarian party's wishes and stay on in the Bundestag.

This threat has put the Greens in a difficult position, for if they expel her and Herr Vogt from the parliamentary faction their numbers would fall below the minimum needed to constitute a faction, with its attendant parliamentary advantages.

Herr Vogt, one of the most active Greens in the peace movement, also said he would only give up his seat after a referendum of all party members in the country to see whether the "real basis" did indeed want its representatives to step down.

Many Greens would not be sorry to see Frau Kelly go, as she has been at loggerheads with her colleagues for some time, and sharply denounced the party after losing her position as one of its three leaders or "speakers".

She has expressed sympathy and understanding for the actions of her close friend, General Gert Bastian, who resigned from the parliamentary faction after accusing it of intrigue, dishonesty and manipulation.

The Greens have also been wracked by a split between the pragmatists, led by Herr Otto Schily, who favour a tactical alliance with the Social Democrats, and by the fundamentalists who oppose any compromise.

Herr Schily recently proposed a formal alliance with the SPD in an article in the party's newspaper *Vorwärts*, in which he said the two parties could jointly support Herr Oskar Lafontaine, the left-wing SPD Mayor of Saarbrücken, as a possible candidate for Chancellor.

Power share ploy by Shamir dismissed

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, said yesterday he will invite "all responsible elements" to join a government of national unity if he gets the mandate to form a new administration after the July 23 elections.

Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the Labour opposition, responded quickly that he would not join such a government and that he was not thinking of inviting Mr Shamir's Likud coalition government under his leadership if he got the mandate.

The Prime Minister announced his decision dramatically in the closing sentence of his presentation in a 30-minute television "confrontation" with Mr Peres, recorded for screening last night. He said his proposal arose from the need for a strong, united effort by all parties and the nation to overcome the economic weak-

ness that had accompanied Israel since its birth in 1948.

Mr Peres, who repeatedly claimed in his presentation that seven years of Likud rule had brought the country to economic collapse, later dismissed Mr Shamir's invitation as election propaganda.

"Our problem is not the Government but the national programme," he said. "If you have a government and you don't know what to do you'll paralyse the country."

Mr Shamir later declined to amplify his suggestion or to say whether he would consider joining a Labour-led government of national unity.

Some observers interpreted Mr Shamir's invitation as a ploy to undecided voters a fortnight before polling day, when public opinion polls show that present coalition of nationalist and religious parties will not be able to muster a majority in the new Parliament.

Husain's dismay made clear to Mitterrand

Amman (Reuters) - President Francois Mitterrand stepped back 2,000 years yesterday when he toured the remains of Petra, an imposing desert stronghold of the Arab Nabateans, whose caravans established the first overland trade routes between the Levant and the Gulf.

But amid the massive fortifications, troops carrying automatic weapons provided a reminder of the main aim of the French President's visit - to help to break the deadlock in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr Mitterrand, who arrived on Monday for a three-day visit, attended a state banquet on Monday during which King Hussein of Jordan appealed for United Nations help in defusing what he called an explosive situation.

In a speech reflecting dismay at the failure of successive peace plans, he said prospects for peace had never been so bleak and spoke of a climate of

despair, confrontation and instability.

King Hussein, a central figure in any future initiative, renewed his call for an international conference under the auspices of the UN Security Council, of which France is one of five permanent members.

He said such a meeting of all the parties concerned - including the Palestine Liberation Organization - on the basis of UN Resolution 242 was the best way to a settlement.

President Mitterrand said he shared Jordan's hopes for an all-party peace conference, but he did not believe there were any "miracle formulas." Diplomats said his response reflected his government's feeling that such a conference would be useful only if there had been a measure of prior agreement on key issues.

The French leader has made it clear his purpose is to listen to what King Hussein has to say and to offer French help where possible.

Law Report July 11 1984

Wilful obstruction of police

Lewis v Cox

Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered July 10]

In considering whether a defendant was guilty of "wilful" obstruction of a constable in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 51(3) of the Police Act 1964, a court had to be satisfied that the defendant's conduct in fact prevented the constable from carrying out his duty, or made it more difficult for him to do so, and that the defendant intended that conduct to prevent the constable from carrying out his duty, or to make it more difficult for him to carry it out.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in reserved judgments allowing an appeal by case stated by the prosecutor, Police Constable Lawrence Lewis, against the decision of the justices on May 27, 1983, in *Lewis v Cox*, whereby they acquitted the defendant, Michael Vincent Cox, of an offence under section 51(3).

Mr Noel Sweeney for the prosecutor, Mr Robert Duval for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that the facts as found by the justices were that on May 27, 1983, the defendant was present when his friend was arrested in Filton Road, Bristol for being drunk and disorderly. The friend was placed in the back of a police van by the prosecutor.

The defendant opened the rear van door to ask his friend where he was being taken but the prosecutor shut the door and warned the defendant that if he opened the door again he would be arrested for obstruction.

The prosecutor got into the van to drive it away. The defendant again opened the rear door to inquire of his friend where he was being taken, whereupon he was arrested for obstruction.

It was accepted by the defendant that the opening of the door obstructed the prosecutor because it prevented him from driving the van away. But it was submitted before the justices that the obstruction was not "wilful" because the defendant's actions were not "aimed at the police."

That expression was to be found in the judgment of Lord Justice

Griffiths in *Hills v Ellis* (1983) QB 380.

It was the justices' opinion that the principle laid down by that case was that a person was guilty of wilful obstruction under section 51(3) if he deliberately did some act which was aimed at the police and that act viewed objectively obstructed the police.

The justices found that the opening of the van door was not aimed at the police and that the defendant did not intend to obstruct the prosecutor. They accordingly acquitted the defendant.

The question for the opinion of the court were whether the principles applied by the justices were those laid down in *Hills v Ellis*; and whether on the evidence the decision to dismiss the charge was perverse and unreasonable.

It could not confidently be asserted that the test whether the actions of the defendant were aimed at the police was the definitive and authoritative test of wilfulness. But the word "wilful" in section 51(3) clearly imported an element of *mens rea*.

Although it might not be unhelpful in certain cases to consider whether the actions of a defendant were aimed at the police, the simple facts which a court had to find were whether the defendant's conduct in fact prevented the police from carrying out their duty or made it more difficult for them to do so, and whether the defendant intended that conduct to prevent the police from carrying out their duty, or to make it more difficult for them.

Accordingly, in asking themselves whether the defendant had done an act which was aimed at the police, the justices had not asked themselves the right question for the purpose of the present case, or the whole of the right question.

Had they considered the matter, the justices must have drawn the inference that at the time of the alleged offence, the defendant knew that the vehicle could not be driven away with the door open; and that before he opened the door the second time he knew that the prosecutor was about to drive the van away.

On the face of it, the defendant must have been making it more difficult for the police to drive the

van away and intending so to do.

His motive for opening the door, namely to ask his friend where he was being taken, was irrelevant unless it constituted a lawful excuse for the obstruction, which had never been suggested.

Accordingly, the justices' decision was perverse and unreasonable, since they said themselves the right question they were asked to be satisfied on the evidence was as to whether the defendant intended to obstruct the police or to make it more difficult for the police to carry out their duties, even though that was not his predominant intention.

The case would accordingly be remitted to the justices with a direction to convict.

LORD JUSTICE KERR, agreeing, said that the word "wilful" clearly imported an additional requirement of *mens rea*. The act not only had to be done deliberately, but with the knowledge and intention that it would obstruct.

But in the absence of a lawful excuse, the defendant's purpose or reason for doing the act was irrelevant, whether that was directly hostile to, or "aimed at", the police, or whether the defendant had some other purpose. Indeed, in the majority of cases the intention to obstruct would not simply be "anti-police" but would stem from some underlying reason or objective of the defendant which he could only achieve by an act of intentional obstruction.

That might be to assist an offender, which could be termed "hostile" to the police. Equally, the motivation could be pro-police as in *Hills v Ellis* where the defendant intervened on behalf of someone whom he believed to be innocent. Or it might be for a neutral reason, for example because he considered that the police officer should be engaged on a higher priority duty.

In all such cases if the defendant intentionally did an act which he realized would in fact have the effect of obstructing the police he would be guilty of having done so "wilfully" with the necessary *mens rea*.

Solicitors: Lawrence & Co, Bristol; Mr R. O. M. Lovibond, Bristol.

European Law

Fishing ban made before authorized by EEC

Regina v Kirk

Case 63/83

Before: Lord MacKenzie Stuart, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, Y. Gahmot, P. Pescatore, A. O'Keefe, G. Bosco, O. Doe and C. Kakouris.

Advocate General M. Derman [Judgment delivered July 10]

Member states could not prohibit boats from another member state from fishing in their waters before the adoption of Council Regulation No 170/83 of January 25, 1983 (OJ 1983 No L24/1) which set up a conservation measure.

By the Sea Fish (Specified UK Waters) (Prohibition of Fishing) Order of December 22, 1982, the United Kingdom prohibited Danish fishing boats from fishing in British waters within the 12-mile limit. The order was notified to the Commission which approved it by decision of January 5, 1983.

On January 6, Mr Kirk, the captain of a Danish fishing boat, was found fishing within the prohibited waters and subsequently fined. He appealed to Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court, contending that the United Kingdom had not been authorized to make the Order and that no offence had been committed.

On January 25, the Council adopted Regulation No 170/83

Court of Justice of the European Communities

establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources. Article 6(1) authorized the member states to retain the derogations under article 100 of the Act of Accession for 1983, and to extend the six-mile limit to up to 12 nautical miles. The crown court referred the matter for a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Pursuant to articles 100 and 103 of the Act of Accession, derogations from the fundamental principle of non-discrimination were restricted to the transitional period ending December 31, 1982, and the introduction of any further measure was entrusted to the Community authorities, in particular the Council.

Although the Council did not adopt such measures within the period laid down by article 103, the member states did not thereby have power to act in place of the Council, in particular by extending the derogations beyond the prescribed time limit.

It followed that, at the material time, article 2(1) of regulation No 101/76, which provided for equal conditions of access to waters coming within the jurisdiction of the member states and the consequent abolition of all discrimination based on nationality, was fully applicable.

In Case 804/79 *Commission v UK* (1981) ECR 1045 the court held that, in the absence of Community rules, the member states had power to take temporary measures for conservation of fishery resources in order to avoid irreparable damage contrary to the objectives of the common conservation policy.

While rules on access might in certain cases respond to concern for the conservation of fishery resources, it was clear that the measure in dispute did not have that objective. National rules prohibiting access to national waters whose objective was not conservation could not fall within the period of the member states to adopt temporary conservation measures.

Without examining in general the lawfulness of the retroactive application of article 6(1) of regulation No 170/83, such an effect could not, in any event, validate *ex post facto* national measures which were penal in nature nor impose penalties for an act which, in fact, was not punishable at the time it was committed.

That would be the case if, at the time of the act entailing a criminal penalty, the national measure was invalid because incompatible with Community law.

The principle of the non-retroactivity of penal provisions was common to all the legal systems of the member states, was enshrined in article 7 of the European Convention on Human Rights and was one of the general principles of law whose observance was ensured by the court.

It followed that the retrospective effect provided for in article 6(1) could not validate *ex post facto* national measures which imposed criminal penalties if such measures were not valid at the time of the commission of the offence.

For those reasons the court ruled that, at the time of the adoption of the Sea Fish Order, Community law did not authorize a member state to prohibit vessels registered in another named member state from fishing in coastal waters specified in the Order and not covered by conservation measures.

It was not often required, but there was ample precedent for its use.

Further, by rule 9(2) of Schedule 1 to the Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) Regulations (SI1980 No 884) an industrial tribunal had to give the reasons for its decision. Unless and until the reasons were given with sufficient clarity to tell the parties in broad terms why they won or lost there could be no question of the industrial tribunal being *functus officio*.

Sufficient reasons must be given

Yusuf and Others v Aberporth Ltd

Objections by an industrial tribunal to being required by the Employment Appeal Tribunal to amplify its findings and reasons on the ground that it was *functus officio* were not justified, Mr J. A. Scouller stated, reading a reserved judgment of the appeal tribunal (Mr Justice Nolan, Mrs M. Boyle and Mr J. A. Scouller) on July 4.

MR SCOLLER said that the

appeal tribunal had remitted the case to the industrial tribunal because they were unable to see why the majority of the industrial tribunal had arrived at their decision. The industrial tribunal recomended and complied with the order although it clearly felt that the order should not have been made.

The procedure of requiring an industrial tribunal to amplify reasons which were incomplete or obscure was not often used because

it was not often required, but there was ample precedent for its use.

Further, by rule 9(2) of Schedule 1 to the Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) Regulations (SI1980 No 884) an industrial tribunal had to give the reasons for its decision. Unless and until the reasons were given with sufficient clarity to tell the parties in broad terms why they won or lost there could be no question of the industrial tribunal being *functus officio*.

Despite a 50,000-signature petition, one of the north's historic buildings is to be replaced by a modern shopping centre

End of the road for Wigan market

Wigan Market Hall is a fine example of what can happen to a sturdy, popular, traditional central market building. In April its 200 traders learnt finally of the imminent demise of the hall which has dominated the town centre since its opening in 1877.

The site is to house a large new shopping centre designed, in the words of the borough council leader, "to take Wigan into the 21st century". The scheme will provide shops, a supermarket, car parks and an inner ring road and the cost - between £20m and £40m - will be shared by the council and the developers, the North East Development Association. The site will include a new market hall.

Despite this, 50,000 people signed a petition against the demolition of the old market hall. "We had them queuing up to sign" one of the organisers said. On a busy Friday it's hard to find anyone in the market, trader or customer, who wants a new market, or who thinks that in the recession hit North a new shopping centre will bring the trade back to the centre of Wigan that has been lost over the past 20 years.

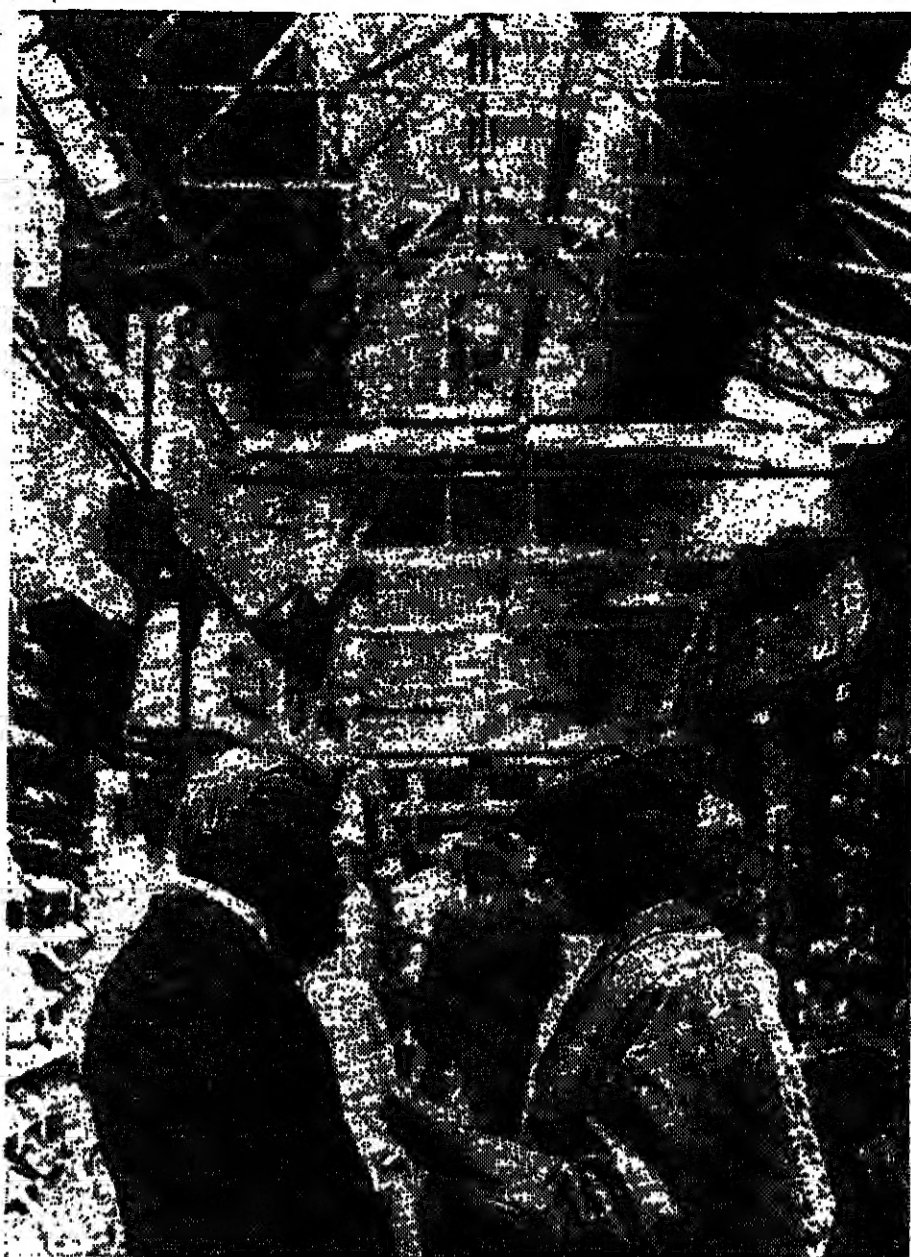
But the view of the Labour council is that there is pressure from national retailers for modern premises, which will in turn attract shoppers from outside the town. The Liberals, who want to keep the market hall as it is and refurbish it, say that the planners may be out of date now that shopping centres have given way to "out of town" sites, of which there are seven ringing Wigan.

Those are the arguments, usually couched in development speak. The market itself swirls with activity: stalls are crammed inside and out with food, clothing, flowers, everything. Here are nine butchers, each busier than the last; you can buy a pound of nails at that stall and a "Paragon" coal shovel here for £1.75.

The sweet stall sells "Norman's" home-made curries, aniseed, herbal cough drops, treacle brittle, nutty nibs and dessert mix. Alf Peacock sells tea cosies for £1.75 and ladies' fancy knit vests with built-up shoulders. The pet shop is called Molyneux and Smith.

Mrs Lesley Smith trades outside the hall. She sells hundreds of bolts of fabric from a stall (rent £6.50 a day) she opened 12 years ago.

One of her fears about the new



Interior of the hall (above). Lesley Smith (top right) has a stall outside. John Green (right) - his family have traded in the market since it opened

market is that the loading bays are to be underground, far from the stalls. How will she carry all those bolts that distance? She has other fears: "How many markets are there that are old fashioned now? Why spoil something that is good, that already works well? When you take the oldness away from a thing - well, you get that." (Here she points to Wigan's first venture into modern shopping centres - a blank, enclosed building opposite the hall which has a number empty units and largely houses national chain stores).

At the household stall, Whelan

and Taylor, (kitchen rolls 27p, men's tissues 26p) Mrs Pauline Taylor is a tornado of energy. "I've been to lots of towns where there are new markets. They're a washout! Every one just a draughty entry! They've had their atmosphere killed off!" Young Mr John Chadwick, butcher, with 28 employees, mostly young and exuberantly hard working ("and they're all employees, there's no job creation here!" he says) points out that the market houses "200 small businesses, where's the sense in swapping that for one big development?"

John Green, whose family

butcher's firm has been in the hall since the day it opened, is chairman of the traders' group. He believes that the hall has been neglected for years by its local authority owner while various developers have sniffed at the site, why not, he asks, refurbish it and make the market a far greater attraction than the shopping centres which already abound in the area?

There's an odd fatalism about the whole redevelopment among the customers making purchases between stalls, stopping to chat on the wooden floor (an award winning Victorian innovation -

blocks used upended to form a floor to last till kingdom come); they say things like "I don't want the market to change, it'll never be the same, but they've decided, so there's nothing to be done."

In 1984 Wigan people can be excused for feeling a little sore about their image; but Orwell's tripe shop has long since gone and the market and its square represent something good and sturdy from the past that the citizens - at least 50,000 of them - want to keep. Why not let them?

Lindsay Mackie



VICTORIAN VALUES

The great covered markets of the North of England are in the main Victorian, monuments in stone and brick, ironwork and statuary to the expansion of domestic desire for everything under the sun.

With their high glass roofs, the natural light falling on graceful cast pillars and honeycomb ventilators, the market halls were designed to take shopping up a notch or two: they were a suitable, dignified venue for the respectable and substantial shopper (whose servants shopped at the open markets).

Modelled on conservatory designs, the halls sprang up in every northern town and city. The great Waterhouse built one in Darlington; Manchester, Leeds, Halifax and Huddersfield all boasted great halls, housing hundreds of stalls, piled high with fruit and vegetables, meat, hardware, herbal remedies, haberdashery, sweets and soft furnishings, great cheeses, tripe, braid and sequins.

The best of the surviving old markets are still, miraculously, much the same, tributes to the popularity of this way of bringing buyers and sellers together in places that have existed, in one form or another, for hundreds of years. There's always been a market here, the visitor to these places is told.

But, centrally placed in coveted prime sites, there is hardly an existing market in the North which has not felt pressure from development. Many have already gone. Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Warrington, St Helens, Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds have lost halls since the start of the 1970s.

The disappearance of the great market halls of Britain has been happening, by stealth, over the past two decades. Customers, able to buy everything, almost, under one roof, loved them. So did the traders, since hundreds of small businesses have begun under the high roof of a market hall of around the sheltering outside walls.

One estimate puts the number of these great halls which have been destroyed in the past 20 years at 70 per cent. The causes include disrepair, development and a number of fires.

Sometimes threats of alternative shopping centres or development merely wax and wane but they take up the traders' time, energy and cash in legal battles. Chorley, Preston and Accrington have felt these tremors. There is hardly a local authority in the country that has not wanted to meddle with its old markets, to their detriment, according to the editor of the *Market Trader* newspaper.

moreover...
Miles Kington

Lichfield's Indian summer

I waver violently between two opposite approaches to travelling to new places. Sometimes I dutifully do my homework in advance and arrive thoroughly educated, while at other times I arrive totally ignorant, or open-minded, and let first impressions educate me. The further I go afield, the more I tend to read up, so that when I reached Granada last month I felt I knew the place already. When this last weekend I found myself, unprepared, in Lichfield, it was as if I had come to a strange, exotic place.

Now that I've been there, it seems even more strange and exotic. Wandering round the outside of the blackish, reddish cathedral, I paused to stare up at a grotesque gargoye, shrieking silently into space. "If you're looking for strange creatures", said a local, over my shoulder, "you want to go round the other side. They are really weird there." So they were - a whole menagerie of devils, griffins and lions, leering and eating smaller stone creatures. The Middle Ages may have been without television, but they had a good supply of exotic documentaries from the church's natural history unit.

Inside the magnificent cathedral the accent was more on military matters. I do not recall having seen so many battle honours, regimental monuments, roll-calls of those dead in far-off places. India, mostly. The plaques of those who had passed away peacefully in bed seemed almost apologetic that they had not perished in battle.

Next to it was the strangest thing of all, a display board erected by Rackham's of Lichfield, local photographers, showing recent events in colour. A group of smiling Indian women in saris (India again), a great group of cricketers among whom I recognized Lord Lichfield, Ted Mout and Barry Norman and a crowd of people in the cathedral containing about 40 double bass players and an elephant. I never saw anything in Granada like this, nor can I think off-hand of any composer who wrote music for double basses and elephant.

I was in town to take part in a concert belonging to the Lichfield Festival, but our concert was not the main event of the evening. That was a concert given in the cathedral by starist Ravi Shankar - India again! The festival director told us that what he had heard of it had been magnificent and that two thirds of the large audience had been Indian.

It will come as no surprise to you to learn that when we looked round for somewhere to eat after our late concert, the three restaurants still open for business were Indian. And yet when we wandered round Lichfield on Sunday morning, admiring the trees and lakes in the middle of this admirable town of mystery, peering at the church-mason's quarter stretching away like some inland boatyard and inspecting the spot where the last public place in England took place (1612) we didn't see a single Indian face. Where were all the Shankar fans, the sari ladies, the Indian chefs? Where was the elephant trainer? What curious cycle in history was it that took all those Lichfield people to India years ago and then brought all these Indian people to Lichfield?

As I say, a city of exotic strangeness. And I probably wouldn't have noticed if I had done the proper reading up in advance, but instead would now be dabbling on about the bicentenary of the greatest Englishman of all time - as it is, this may be the first piece ever on Lichfield which hasn't bothered to mention Dr Johnson. Go to Lichfield and buy your Dr Johnson mugs if you like. I shall, till I am better instructed, think of it as an Indian city with parks and ornamental water, full of small palaces and dominated by the most enormous red fort, decorated with animals not found this side of Bombay.

Mick Brown

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GO THROUGH THE GATEWAY STAY ONE JUMP AHEAD

Daltrey changes his tune

Roger Daltrey is clearly a changed man. His clothes are more dapper. His aura is - should we say? - mature. But the biggest difference appears to be in Daltrey's attitude; the former lead singer of the Who, one of the most idealistic bands in the history of rock and roll, is now a pragmatist.

"I don't have any illusions any more", says the forty-year-old Daltrey. "The illusion that rock and roll could change anything - I don't believe that. I've changed. Who would have ever thought that I'd end up saying I want to be an all-round entertainer? But that's what I want to be. Not that I ever want to go to Vegas..."

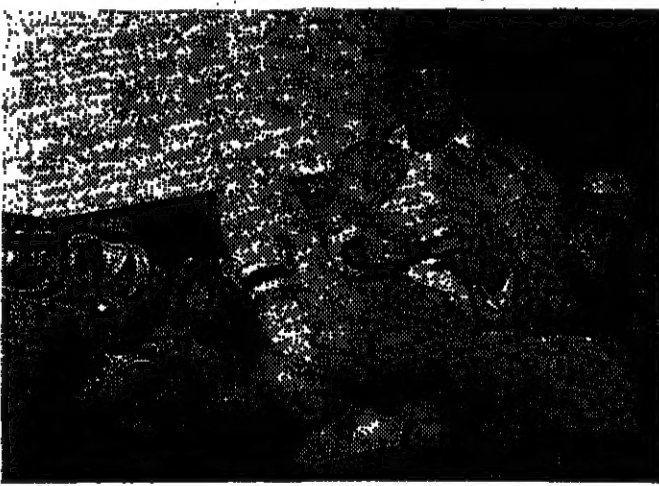
Daltrey has become almost better known as an actor than as a singer. During the last two years, he has made his Shakespearean debut in *The Comedy of Errors* on television; has played MacHeath in *The Beggar's Opera*, which was directed by Jonathan Miller, and has starred in a short film called *Butter Cherry*.

One cannot help but wonder if singing has become an afterthought. "I love singing, and I don't want to stop," he says. "My solo career during the Who was like a hobby, because the Who's schedule was simply never enough for me, and there are all kinds of music I like to sing that the Who didn't cover. Now I've got the freedom to do what I like, when I like."

Pete (Townsend) and I both said the Who was an alternative to heavy metal, but towards the end, John got more into that and Pete and I further away from it. Because we were compromising so much, we ended up just settling into what we knew how to do best. It bored me to tears."

Even though he acknowledges that the Who had not really recorded a good album since the death of Keith Moon in 1978, Daltrey continues to believe that the Who had a symbolic importance. "We kept our ideals, a sense of fairness and giving people hope, and for that reason the Who was a valid thing to keep going. I was very upset when it finished."

Daltrey's illusion that the Who could change the world was finally shattered by Townsend's increasing involvement with drugs and his battle to overcome his addiction in 1981. "For years, Pete had been responsible for keeping me away from all that; I'd always been taught by him that everything is within you. And then, when he became a drug



Portrait of a pragmatist: At 40 Daltrey says 'I have the freedom to do what I like'

addict himself, I suddenly thought, 'We're human.' It really distressed me to see a man I love very dearly doing that to himself, because heroin changes people permanently, even when they come off it." Daltrey says he has hardly seen "Townsend since the group played its last show in Toronto in December 1982. "He's stuck himself into a different world, and he's not really very communicative these days. Townsend's best stuff always came out of his worst problems. But I'd hate to think he'd have to go through more hell just to write songs. I just hope he's happy; that's the only thing I care about."

"I miss the Who very much, but it's over for good now, and you can't live in the past. I've got my own life to get on with." Daltrey's immediate concern is finding the money to direct a film about the Kray twins. Stung by his experience in McVicar - based on the life of John McVicar, which Daltrey dismisses as "one dimensional and too cops-and-robbers" - he has supervised the scripting of the Krays film, cast the characters and will direct himself. "I'm fighting tooth and nail to get this the way I want it. It's not a gangster film, and I don't think it's a subject which will only be of interest to British audiences."

"Ronnie was a paranoid schizophrenic, and gay, who had an extraordinary relationship with his mother. When Reggie - the straight twin - fell in love with a girl, Ronnie was very disturbed about that; Reggie marries the girl, who later commits suicide.... It is an extraordinary story. And nobody really looked at that

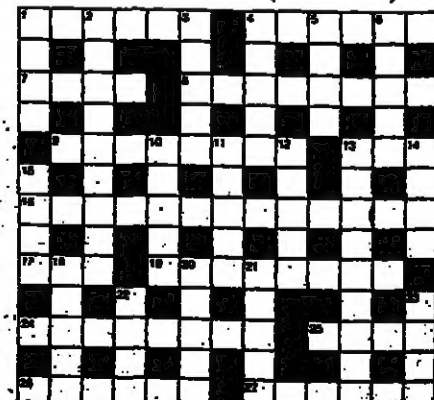
relationship between identical twins - except for Shakespeare."

Daltrey visited Ronald Kray in Broadmoor to get his comment and found him possessed of a "frightening charisma. But then that's why people are fascinated by criminals, isn't it? It's like the tigers at the zoo. I don't excuse what the Krays did, and I did tell Ronnie that he wasn't going to come out of this looking good."

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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 390)

- ACROSS
- 1 Astrology circle (6)
 - 4 Toast savoury (5)
 - 7 Inquisitive (4)
 - 8 Unfancied (5)
 - 9 Diplomatic (5)
 - 10 Unconcerned (5)
 - 13 Accepted standard (3)
 - 16 Disconnection (13)
 - 17 Rambler-host group (1,1,1)
 - 19 Landing strip (8)
 - 24 Roundhead radical (8)
 - 25 Centaur (4)
 - 26 Short-legged hound (6)
 - 27 Fishalled god (6)



DOWN

- 1 Weirily comical (4)
- 2 Indigestion (9)
- 3 Church singers (5)
- 4 Apprenticed (5)
- 5 Wood pin (4)

15 Appointed date (5)

- 16 Pack dog (5)
- 18 Small island (5)
- 19 Swagger (5)
- 21 Not as much (4)
- 22 Republic leader (9)
- 23 Third French city (4)

SOLUTION to No 389

ACROSS: 1 Hangup 5 Cope 8 Laity 9 Outflow 11 Yourself 13 Foil 15 Conglomerates 17 Otto 18 Stroller 21 Lacotie 22 Duncie 23 Asia 24 Lumber

DOWN: 2 Adium 3 Gay 4 Problematical 5 Cute 6 Pull out 7 Play school 10 Wall Street 12 Sole 14 Brio 16 Notices 19 Lance 20 Anna 22 Dim

A long day's journey from fear to freedom

If it were not mid-morning on a crowded day, I would have kissed the tarmac on getting off the plane at Heathrow.

I looked at my fellow passengers, a whole flight of storm-ravaged birds just in from the tormented elements, and they looked at me. In a wordless exchange of communication, we each knew the other felt the same way. The relief of having at last "made" it was even more tormenting than the years of uncertain waiting. We were finally home.

Could it be true that all those interminable months of torture were finally over, at least for the time being? The relief I felt said they were. But then something strange happened which triggered doubts of a different nature. Walking through the covered corridors of the airport to immigration, I saw all types and ages of the members of my own sex waiting about in tight slacks, short skirts, low-cut, see-through blouses with their hair flowing and their faces in makeup.

As I looked at them, I felt a constriction in my chest, a tightening

FIRST PERSON

Shirin Firouzeh

that means a mere nothing in an underground world of eternal fear, trying to fend off a thousand common daily dangers and searching for the way and means out.

Mehrabad Airport in Tehran, once the best equipped and most modern in that part of the world, was in shambles and looked like an emergency hospital after an unexpected attack. Everything was in disarray. Official-looking Persians (the so-called Revolutionary Guards, about whom more later) shuffled from one corner to the other, soft-peddling their orders to equals and harshly screaming them at travellers cowering in corners. Turned-out suitcases littered the filthy hall, their owners, acting scared, petrified, brow-beaten, standing over them as over human beings.

Arguments galore. Why did I have so many books with me (so many

being exactly seven volumes), would I be bringing them back, why did I have three pairs of shoes, why was I carrying a camera. And lectures, and lectures, real knowledge was the knowledge of Allah and needed only the Koran; material things weighed down the soul, especially in a woman. God-fearing women did not go around taking pictures. In the end, I had to send back two volumes of English books (not allowed out because the country had paid for them in foreign exchange), my wedding ring and a set of six glasses (Persian handicraft) purchased at 30 pence each.

I had arrived at the airport at three thirty in the morning, my flight was at seven. It was now half past six and I had not yet even checked in. There loomed ahead two other hurdles: collecting of passports, and bodily inspection.

Of all the brutal nastiness heaped out to individuals in present day Iran, that that served by the female guardians of the revolutionary heritage is by far the worst. The chaos which masterminded itself under the name of the New Order has provided ample hatching ground for the pent-up aspirations of

women in Iran. Islam treats the female sex not only as an inferior order but also as the offspring of Lucifer, the male is that of God. Every religious zealot will deny that and quote verses to refute it, but the fact remains.

The following 20 minutes of my life I should very much like to forget. The sermons, the queries, the admonitions, the mental and physical probes, the sneers. But ultimately, it was over and, having divested myself of some more items (frilled handkerchief, perfume atomiser, eyebrow pencil, etc) which struck the Islamic principle, I was through the boarding gate and on to the plane. Seven thirty, and yet there had been a number of people waiting for inspection behind me.

The flight finally took off at nine. I had thought that once we were in the air, I would settle back, relax and feel relieved. Instead, I broke down and could do nothing about the tears rolling down my face and the uncontrollable shaking of my limbs. Finally, I fell asleep, only to be woken by the stewardess at Heathrow.

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



The perils of taking your child on safari

This is the season when four-wheeled ovens queue for hours on Sunday motorways which have been coaxed off into a single lane; when tempers boil over like radiators, small bladders grow weak and nappy supplies run dangerously low; when even the cricketer commentator, wound up to full volume on the car radio, cannot override the baby's bawling. The technical jargon for this spectacle is "the family outing", and every family should have one if only to cure itself of the desire for another.

For it is indeed an education, in which the Three Ws form the basis of the core curriculum - I mean of course, Windows, Whipsnaps and Woburn. What they have in common is that all involve motorway travel and all induce the desire for outlandish pets and stately homes. This is a typical post-visit dialogue:

Parent: Don't be silly, of course we couldn't fit a giraffe into our back garden.

Child: Just a little one.

Parent: How would you get it in?

Child: By Helicopter.

Parent: What would it eat?

Child: Mr Harris's trees.

Parent: And what happens when it grows?

Child: We could move.

Parent: Where to?

Child: Woburn.

Parent: I don't think we could afford that.

Child: We could sell the car.

Sell the car. Why, yes. Not so daft as it sounds. No car equals no family outings, equals no more of these bizarre possessive impulses which even the biggest hippies call up. But such solutions are not on, for the damned car is serviced and the tank is full Woburn, it is.

Andrea Rose meets Susie Cooper, 81, who brought style to mass-market ceramics

Woman whose success came on a plate

To most people Susie Cooper is just a name on the bottom of a plate. A name, they suspect, made up by the manufacturers, like Dorothy Perkins. Or a name from the 1920s and 1930s, to be bumped down among the antique stalls and set up in the twin shrines of Modernism and Investment Opportunity.

But Susie Cooper, royal designer for industry and mistress of the ceramics trade for more than half a century, is alive and well and, at 81, still driving herself at her studio in the Adams factory, Tunstall, twice a week. She passed her driving test - second attempt - at the age of 70, after the death of her husband, the architect Cecil Barker. "I made up my mind that I wasn't going to be a nuisance to anybody and that I was going to stay as independent as I could."

In 1929, when she was 26, she rebelled against the system of decorating wares in one factory that had been bought in from another. She wanted shape and design to grow logically from one another, and determined to set up a factory of her own. "It was taboo, of course, for women to go into industry in those days. But I knew what I wanted to do."

A. E. Gray, director of the pottery where she had previously been resident designer, reckoned she would never last. "I'll give you eight months," he said, unable to believe that this slight, quiet woman could



The face behind the name behind the plate: Susie Cooper

reproduced perfectly every time. Techniques such as "bar banding" and "wash banding" were similarly the result of matching the basic skills of her painteresses to the basic shape of bowls, jugs, plates and teapots.

With success, she took wing. Her painteresses were now so adept that cockerles strutted freely across her services of the mid 30s, shapes named "cuckoo", "curlew" and "falcon". She was much more interested that Boots and Tesco have recently launched new designs



Nimble fingers: Susie Cooper at work on a new design

of hers ("Meadowlands" for Boots, "Inspiration" for Tesco), though no longer under her own label. After the war, she kept going as long as she could, even though raw materials were in short supply, she now had a husband and baby, and her showroom in Holborn Viaduct had been bombed out. But in 1957, a fire gutted her factory - the Crown Works, Burslem - and she amalgamated with Royal Tuscan.

In 1966, Royal Tuscan was acquired by the giant Wedgwood group, which is currently celebrating its 225th anniversary. Susie Cooper thought it might be a new start. ("Such marvellous facilities - tunnel ovens, worldwide markets - I thought we could expand and develop our bone china end. Bone china was much more popular than earthenware after the war"), but the size of the group, the ponderous arms of its management and selection committees, the marketing policies ("could you shift £200,000 of this design?"), and their desire to follow rather than lead public taste has meant a steady drain on Miss Cooper's capacity to innovate. "It's very... masculine," she says, struggling for the word. "There is no eminence for an individual, or for individual ideas. I produce designs, but they feel they can't afford to take the risk, so they are not put into production. Perhaps they are too stylized," she adds doubtfully.

The fact that talent doesn't go into industry, "even now", is

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Bountiful berries take the biscuit

THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole

Neither berry benefits from being refrigerated. Chilling certainly does not improve flavour and seems to lead to a faster deterioration of texture. So choose the freshest possible strawberries and raspberries and keep them cool for as short a time as possible before eating.

Fresh raspberries and strawberry sauces - just the sieved and slightly sweetened purée of ripe fruit stretched if you like with fresh orange juice - can be an even more enjoyable accompaniment to whole berries than a predictable dollop of cream.

Rather than dress the fruit up in delectable but time-consuming tarts and puddings, why not serve it as it is with a fresh tasting fruit sauce and homemade biscuits, *langues de chat* or miniature palmiers?

Langues de chat or cat's tongue biscuits are easy to make from a basic mixture that can also be used for cigarette biscuits, or biscuit bowls to fill with fruit or an ice.

Langues de chat
Makes about 75

110 g (4 oz) salted butter
200 g (7 oz) icing sugar, sifted
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
5 whites of large eggs
140 g (5 oz) plain flour, sifted
2 tablespoons melted butter (optional, see method)

Cream the butter in a bowl, add the icing sugar and continue beating until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Add the vanilla and then the egg whites, one at a time, beating well between each addition. The mixture is certain to curdle but this does not matter. Add the flour and stir it lightly into the mixture.

To make cigarettes from round biscuits, wrap them while still hot and pliable round the handle of a wooden spoon, and leave them to cool and set into long cylinders.

All these biscuits will keep well in airtight containers.

Miniature palmiers are another classic, crunchy companion to summer's soft fruits and ices. I would never make full puff pastry just to turn it into palmiers, or even rough puff for that matter, but it is a good way of using offcuts. Puff pastry offcuts are an exception to my rule of not freezing bits and pieces which may come in handy. Few ever do.

Cheese palmiers to serve with drinks can be made exactly the same way by substituting a little grated Parmesan and cayenne pepper for the sugar.

Palmiers
Makes about 40

225 g (8 oz) puff pastry offcuts, rough puff, or frozen puff pastry, thawed
85 g (3 oz) caster sugar
1 egg yolk

Particularly thin biscuits are wanted, to make cigarettes or tipples, add the cooled, melted butter at this stage.

Pipe short lengths or spoon balls of the mixture on to baking sheets which have been liberally buttered and lightly floured. Space the biscuits well apart, and if moulded shapes are wanted, spread the mixture roughly with a knife and bake no more than four at a time.

Bake the biscuits in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for eight to 10 minutes, or until they are pale golden in the centre and a little darker at the edges. Transfer the biscuits immediately on to a wire rack to cool.

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The use of a foreign language is a well known way of pulling the wool over your children's eyes. It is not such a wicked ploy really, seeing as they are doing the same thing to you, with their wild, wailing, sibilant, they make as much sense as natives, which, in the strict meaning of the word, is what they are, if you consider how much nearer than we they are to their moment of birth.

By using the *Pas-devant-les-petits* dialect, you are only responding in kind, but let us not be fooled. In most households where this fine, old linguistic tradition is maintained - like that of my horrible lawyer friend Parvis Maitland - self-aggrandisement is not far away. It gives the users a chance to flaunt their educations and feel that those endless hours of Balzac and Voltaire are at last asserting their practical value. A Level French may have been poor grounding for the argot of last year's holiday in Perigord (actually it didn't matter since everyone there was English), but it is just the thing for the Maitlands to use for keeping the children in the dark about their social intentions for the evening.

The trouble is that whenever intelligent kids (and the young Maitlands are certainly that) hear the lingo, they immediately

And so to Woburn, on a blistering Sunday. The motorway is performing its function perfectly, distilling the lanes into one mid-way between the first and second exits. The remaining lane has the surface of a lunar farm track, and so the safari's progress is slow. But no matter: by the time we get to Woburn, the highest expectations are fulfilled. Monkeys jump onto the windscreens like tiny mechanics to wrench the wipers from their sockets. hippos lurch like logs in the stream, giraffes still their way across open ground and great cats lounge in the shade of the cedars.

Hilaire Belloc comes to mind and I wind the windows shut to a roar of abuse. Over in the distance, a gigantic metal device called the Rainbow Ride is whizzing its yelling customers high above the tree tops. It is a German-made contraption - Hitler's Revenge - but that does not stop the kids wanting a go. Tragedy strikes, for the entrance stile is a board with a horizontal red line some five feet above ground level. Those who have not reached this point of growth are disbarred. My two eldest stand en pointe and crane their necks - it is a poignant sight - but they are well short of the mark. The world of adult pleasure is a mercilessly exclusive place.

Fortunately there is a thing nearby, called the Sky Ride, which does not discriminate. The five of us pile into a cable car no bigger than a small loo, and in an instant we are gliding noiselessly over lettuce-green grounds. This is better by far than a plane, and I dare hope it will fend off all those demands for air travel.

Suddenly a frightful scene comes into view 50 feet below; a female lion standing astride a dead fennel. And this in the rural heart of blameless Bedfordshire. "Poor little lioness," says the eldest child, and a terrible gloom falls on the expedition.

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DANEGELD IN LIVERPOOL

Today in Liverpool municipal council is set to approve a budget for the current financial year requiring rates to rise by 17 per cent. Only 17 per cent, the figure three months ago was 167 per cent. In the meantime a deal has been struck. A government minister has bargained and cajoled, suspending cash limits here, raising special funds there, for all the world as if public finance were a Levantine souk. There is a beneficial result. The administration of this depressed city should return to an even keel, at least till next spring. But what a price the government has paid for its town hall peace.

A third-rate provincial politician, a self-publicizing revolutionary whose organization of the "greatest demonstration by the working class in the history of Merseyside" produced a "turnout less than half a Saturday gate at Anfield," Mr. Derek Hatton has made the government give way. Mr. Hatton and his colleagues threatened a course of disruptive action. Their reward is the abrogation of financial targets which four hundred other local authorities have been told are immutable. What matters is not so much the size of Mr. Jenkins's concession—a complicated mix of straight

subvention, transferred income, and exemptions from penalties which Liverpool stands to win many millions—his concession is that next year, in 1985, a year of high spending, council rates will be frozen. In several of them, Hackney, or Manchester, social and environmental conditions are no worse than on Merseyside; why should there not be a special package for them put together at the cost of umpteen civil service hours and lengthy ministerial deputations?

Some of the new money offered to Liverpool comes from the Urban Programme. As such it represents no extra Exchequer commitment, rather an expedient transfer from the blighted areas of Wirral and Salford in order to buy off *Militant*. Therein lies the strongest criticism of Mr. Jenkins's concession. Since the riots of 1981 Liverpool has been the centre piece of the government's resuscitated urban initiative. In 1984-85 as in previous years there was a strong case for special help for Liverpool under the rubric devised by Mr. Heseltine, emphasizing housing and environmental refurbishment and revitalizing projects such as the garden festival. What Mr. Jenkins has done is divert extra money not as part of some capital programme but

to top up revenue spending, the money is to appease councillors and their retinues of public sector employees.

On a recent visit Mr. Jenkins called aspects of Liverpool's public housing appalling. It is a verdict which few would dispute, even while condemning without reservation the blighted refusal of the Labour majority to enter any kind of building partnership with private capital. The city's economic, social and cultural problems are equally impressive: within the framework of the government's existing programmes for Merseyside there would have been grounds for debating the scale and effectiveness of public assistance. Instead the government has allowed the Labour majority to dictate its version of Liverpool's needs, defined entirely by an inflated public payroll. Liverpool's spending target for 1984-85—no more nor less than those given to any other council—was intended to reduce that public employment. By exempting Liverpool from the consequences of spending above its target the government subverts its whole local government financial policy of the past four years; it issues an open invitation to councils to say the caps don't fit and they won't wear them.

FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

The revelation that the Costa del Sol has become a sanctuary for fugitives from English criminal justice ought to embarrass Britain no less than it has embarrassed Spain. For a hundred years there was an extradition treaty between the two countries. Spain terminated it in 1978 because from the Spanish point of view it had failed to achieve its purpose. In the century of the treaty's existence, Spain had made 44 applications for extradition, of which only one was granted; in the same period 14 men were returned from Spain to Britain. The treaty had become a one way street.

Spanish exasperation with our extradition laws is doubtless shared by a number of other countries. Britain has acquired a reputation for being a country from which it is extremely difficult to extradite a fugitive criminal.

All the extradition treaties to which the United Kingdom is a party provide that fugitives should only be surrendered for acts which are not only offences against the law of the requesting State but which would also constitute offences against the law of the requested State if committed within British jurisdiction. This is a traditional and universally accepted principle of extradition. Over and above this, however, Britain imposes another, more controversial, condition on extradition from this country: an English magistrate must be satisfied that there is a sufficient prima facie case against the accused person such as would justify his being

committed to trial in England if his acts had been done here. It is this prima facie case requirement which is the most common single cause of failure of extradition requisitions in this country.

Many of the States with which we have extradition arrangements, notably those which follow the civil law, as distinct from the common law tradition, impose no such additional requirement on extradition from their territory. Provided that the offence comes within the terms of the relevant treaty, and provided that the documents are in order, they are in principle willing to return the fugitive without satisfying themselves as to the strength of the case against him. Our radically different approach is apt to cause offence in these States on the ground that as they trust us not to bring prosecutions on flimsy grounds, we ought to trust them to do the same.

The problem is further compounded by the restrictions imposed by our extradition legislation on the kind of evidence which can be adduced before the magistrate in order to comply with the prima facie case requirement. Strict English rules of evidence apply, with only limited statutory modifications. This can present insuperable difficulties for some States with an inquisitorial system of criminal procedure. For some States (Spain seems to be a case in point) it is simply not feasible for the evidence to be provided in a

form which would be likely to be acceptable to an English court. For other States (Nigeria is one current example) it may be that the form of the judicially procedure does not allow for reciprocal trust.

Since Spain terminated the Anglo-Spanish treaty in 1978, there have been some important English judicial decisions which have significantly relaxed our law and practice in relation to extradition from this country, and which ought to encourage Spain to reconsider its position. There are limits, however, to what the courts can do within the framework of the existing legislation. *Natura non facit saltum*. An interdepartmental working party under the auspices of the Home Office suggested in 1982 (by a majority) that the solution might be to abolish the prima facie case requirements altogether. That would be going too far, Britain, unlike many civil law countries, does not bar extradition of its own nationals to a foreign State. Given that extradition is only available for acts which would constitute an offence under English law if committed here, it would seem wrong in principle to send our own citizens away to trial abroad on evidence which would be insufficient to justify their commitment to trial in this country. The right solution is to retain the prima facie case requirement but to relax the rules of evidence in extradition cases requiring a relatively simple amendment of the Extradition Acts and of the treaties made under them.

PUSILLANIMITY ON POSTAL BALLOTS

The Government has now moved several steps in the direction required by its critics in the Lords who forced through an amendment on postal ballots for trade union elections. It has moved its own amendments with the intention of creating a presumption in the Bill that ballots will be postal, unless the union is satisfied that workplace ballots will, in the circumstances of that particular union, meet the Bill's requirements of secrecy, convenience of voting and freedom from intimidation.

To the Government, the question of workplace versus postal ballots has throughout been secondary to its concern to put an end to branch ballots, which can be conducted by a show of hands and held at inconvenient hours, without proper notification. The Secretary of State for Employment, Mr. Tom King, has been prepared to encourage postal ballots but not to outlaw secret workplace ballots held under the safeguards provided by the Bill. For one thing, he takes the view that turnout is important and workplace ballots tend to produce a higher turnout than postal ballots. In contrast, its critics take the view that turnout should be secondary to freedom from interference.

One major obstacle in the Government's mind was the lack of the proper central records, which would be essential to a postal ballot. This objection the Government has now met in its latest amendments by laying a new statutory duty on all trade unions to compile and keep up to date a register of their members' names and addresses. This is wholeheartedly to be

welcomed and in many respects it is potentially the most solid and useful of the changes. It will make it much harder for union leaders to deny postal ballots on the grounds that they are not feasible, and it will create a basis from which a firm legislative requirement for postal ballots could be brought in later if it becomes clear that the dual system still gives rise to malpractices.

It is far from certain, however, that the other concessions will provide sufficient assurance against malpractice, though they should help. A union can still hold a workplace ballot if it is satisfied that there are no reasonable grounds for believing that this would be contrary to the Act's basic purpose of seeing that elections reflect the genuine majority will of union members. This, however, still leaves a union as judge and jury in its own cause. The remedy provided against the union's judgment is the right of appeal against it to the High Court, which can order an election to be held again by postal ballot if it finds that a workplace ballot has fallen short of the Bill's requirements. There is further safeguard that a complaint can be made (without legal cost) to the Certification Officer, who can investigate and make a legal declaration that there has been a breach of the Act, to which the court would have regard.

It is plainly not the Government's idea that such appeals would usually be made by ordinary individuals or small groups for a postal ballot though this would be possible. It seems to be envisaged rather that they

would be used by candidates and their supporters who felt they had reason to believe that a workplace ballot would go against them through malpractice. The Government's hesitancy to go faster and farther in part reflects its softly-softly approach.

It also seems to fear, rather oddly, that as signatories to the ILO convention dedicated to free trade union association, it must do nothing that could possibly smack of interference with unions' rights to fix their own rules. Yet to give union rights primacy over members' rights is comparable to giving company rights primacy over shareholders' rights, and who would countenance that?

But the principal fear seems to be that the unions might ignore an absolute command to a postal ballot, and that (in the event of a complaint) the court would conclude that using the workplace method had produced exactly the same result, as would clearly have been produced by post—with the result that the law would be regarded as badly made.

This approach seems unduly timorous. Though there has to be allowance for workplace ballots where only these are feasible, the law would be better framed if it made postal ballots the statutory norm placing on unions the onus of showing why the other method was preferable in their circumstances, the court then finding for or against them. The concessions the Government has made are useful, but they could have gone further. Their full implications need the closest scrutiny in parliament.

The conflagration and the consecration in York Minster

From Mr Patrick Heron
Sir, York Minster is England's Paragon. Quite simply, it is the greatest, the most monumental, yet most delicate, masterpiece our forefathers have left us in the entire land. Its magnificently intact survival over centuries has itself symbolised civilised continuity for millions—quite apart from providing us with a miracle of art and science.

The extreme urgency of its immediate shooting up and total restoration is something which demands an instant government decision—the decision to marshal all conceivable aid, financial and physical, as from today.

The greatest Gothic building in Northern Europe, York Minster must be saved by the nation. Everyone should know at once of the total commitment.

Yours truly,
PATRICK HERON,
Eggleston,
St Ives, Cornwall.
July 9.

From Mr Anthony J. Pettit
Sir, I share the sadness which I am sure, all your readers felt at the news of the severe damage by fire to York Minster. I also share the pleasure of learning that many priceless and irreplaceable objects were safely removed.

But the news recalled to my mind the words of the Lord who said: "The fire from heaven" which consumed the altar to the Lord which he had built in the presence of the prophets of Baal; and I wondered why if the fire in the Minster was also the almighty fire threatening to burn down a cathedral in which recently there had been consecrated a bishop of our Anglican Church, who publicly expressed 'doubts' in several tenets of the Christian faith shared by all confirmed members of the Church.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
ANTHONY J. PETTIT,
8 Lullington Garth,
Oaklands Road,
Bromley, Kent.
July 9.

From Miss Dorothy J. Russell
Sir, "Just lightning" says the Bishop dismissively.

To those as old-fashioned as I, lightning is the wrath of God.

Yours etc,
DOROTHY J. RUSSELL,
3 Le Chateau,
Chesham Road,
Croydon, Surrey.

Economics of coal

From Mr T. Campbell
Sir, In their letter, "Gambling on cost of pit closures" (June 28) Dr Bryer and colleague argue persuasively against applying market-forces criteria when closing "uneconomic" coal mines. Whilst not agreeing with that, I mainly take issue with them on their fashionable statement that "... market prices are a poor guide for making closure decisions, especially as it is virtually impossible to reopen pits once they have closed."

Plainly this last bit is a piece of nonsense in mining engineering terms which I, I think, the sense intended. The young George Stephenson made his reputation as an engineer by reopening the High Pit at Killingworth where his pumps muffled the flooded shaft.

In the days when market forces mainly operated (pre-NCE) old mines were reopened as and when the price of coal and demand came tight.

Gibraltar heritage

From Brigadier J. R. E. Hamilton-Baillie (retd.)
Sir, This society has, for the past ten years, among other objectives, worked for the preservation of post-medieval artillery fortifications. At the start of this period the general opinion was that these, always interesting and often very handsome structures would be better replaced by utilitarian modern buildings. Happily the tide of opinion is now turning and there is now much more support for the preservation and conversion of forts.

This, of course, forms part of the general trend towards conservation and against new buildings unsympathetic with our heritage from the past, as discussed in your recent correspondence.

In one place, however, for very understandable reasons, time has stood still. I speak of Gibraltar.

It is clear that with an open frontier a multi-storey car park must be essential to prevent the narrow streets of the historic centre of the town being choked with traffic. A plan to provide one was made in 1965 at a time when admiration of structures now so widely criticized was at its height.

This plan placed the park on and

From Mr A. Wiseman
Sir, After the York Minster fire had been successfully contained, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, repeated the words of the chief fire officer that "the Lord was on our side as we battled with those flames" (report July 10).

I wonder whom He supported when the conflagration started.

Yours faithfully,
A. WISEMAN,
Nightingale Lane,
Maidenhead, Berkshire.

From Mr D. W. H. Clark
Sir, In your second leader (July 5) you quote from the formal protest of the Bishop of Oxford (Dr Charles Gore) to the then Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Davidson) on the appointment of Dr H. Henson to the see of Hereford.

I would have been fairer and more helpful if you had also added that Dr Gore withdrew that protest because—and only because—of a public exchange of letters between the Archbishop and Dr Henson, in the course of which the Archbishop wrote:

"I am persuaded that when you repeat the words of the Creed you do so earnestly and without any desire to change them."

To this Dr Henson replied "... of course what you say is absolutely true". On the basis of that assurance Dr Gore "joyfully" accepted the situation and withdrew the protest (*The Life of Davidson*, Vol. 2, pp 274 and 278).

Had Dr Jenkins had the good sense and humility to have given a written public declaration in terms no less stark and unqualified, much of the present difficulty would have been avoided. It is the unequivocal public assurance of Dr Jenkins personally—not of the Archbishop of York—that is called for, and without that it is not surprising that some of those present in York Minster (and even more of those outside it) may have found it difficult to respond positively to the question as to the acceptability of Dr Jenkins as a bishop.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
O. W. H. CLARK,
8 Courtlands Avenue,
Hampstead, Middlesex.

From Mr Robert Nowell
Sir, In commenting on the case of the new Bishop of Durham you write (July 5): "If Dr Jenkins stood to Canterbury as Dr Hans Küng stands to Rome there would be more reason to get in his way." But on the two issues of the virgin birth and the interpretation of the resurrection

Precisely this happens now. I worked in a coal mine previously abandoned in 1870, reopened in 1908 and eventually employing over 3,000 men, closed in the 1960s by Mr A. W. Benn.

In the Durham and Northumberland coalfield lately the closure of coal mines is quite often followed by the open cast companies coming for coal. One of the wonders of the age in West Durham is to see the giant diggers glowering away at the underground galleries of coal mines long abandoned as "worked out". With the help of new technology that uneconomic coal of the 1920s is now winnable and economic in the 1980s.

I believe that the market place tells us a lot more than merely the price of a ton of coal.

Yours etc,
V. CAMPBELL,
7 Bromley Close,
High Shindcliffe,
Durham.
June 29.

From Professor Sidney Prevezer
Sir, May I add a few facts to Christopher Walker's moving description (July 5) of the present plight of the Shcharansky?

Last January, when in Moscow and acting under a power of attorney from Avital Shcharansky, I persuaded a Russian lawyer to accept instructions to petition the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for an amnesty for Anatoli Shcharansky. He asked only that I formally confirm those instructions on my return to the United Kingdom, which I did on January 30.

On February 20, I wrote to him again asking him to confirm that he was now acting on those written instructions. He replied by letter, dated March 20, stating that he had not received them. I immediately sent him a photocopy.

That was more than three months ago. Despite further written reminders, I have not heard from him again.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY PREVEZER,
7 Ellerton Road,
Wimbledon, SW20.
July 5.

Control of firearms
From Mr Colin Greenwood
Sir, In your June 28 issue, Mr David Powis, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police, called for stricter controls on shotguns because, he claimed, they are used in two thirds of armed robberies.

The logic of his position is best demonstrated by his own comments just one day later when he claimed, in another newspaper, that British criminals are giving up the shotgun because it lacks the "macho" image.

Stricter controls on pistols have existed since 1920 yet pistols are used in robbery four times as frequently as the much vaunted sawn-off shotgun which Mr Powis quotes. After 60 years of the most stringent controls possible the number of illegally held pistols is at least double the number legally held.

From a total of 50,000 legally held pistols on the market police have

Rome would seem to have no quarrel with Dr Küng, whose views on these questions are very similar to those of Dr Jenkins.

Though in their various statements criticizing *On being a Christian* the German bishops did describe Küng's treatment of Mariology as inadequate, and though Cardinal Höfner did mention the virgin birth in a letter to Küng, listing what he saw as the major differences between "the faith of the Church" and the views of theologians, neither issue was specifically raised by the German hierarchy—not later by the Doctrinal Congregation when it withdrew Küng's licence to teach as a Roman Catholic theologian.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT NOWELL,
2 Tudor Road,
New Barnet, Hertfordshire.
July 5.

From Mrs Elsie Walker
Sir, I was amazed to read in your leading article dated July 5, headed "Tomorrow's bishop", that on the testimony of his contemporaries Dr Henson was an excellent diocesan bishop.

During his bishopric in Durham he was disliked by many parishes not only for his ecclesiastical views but also his brusque manner which left people seething.

It was the Dean at that time, Dr Alington, whom the people loved and respected. He was called upon to pour oil on waters troubled by Hensley Henson.

I lived in the diocese of Durham from birth in 1920 until 1945.

Yours truly,
ELSIE WALKER,
15 The Crossway,
Maybank,
Newcastle, Staffordshire.

From Mr Claude Septon
Sir, The late Professor C. S. Lewis made no claim to be a theologian, but by any standard could play into the ground a round dozen randomly selected from those who do.

He said of liberal theologians "They ask me to believe they can read between the lines of the old texts; the evidence is their obvious inability to read (in any sense worth discussing) the lines themselves. They claim to see fern-seed and can't see an elephant ten yards away in broad daylight."

They closed ranks on Friday at York.

Yours faithfully,
C. SEPTON,
74 Roe Lane,
Southport, Merseyside.

From Dr Ian Bradley
Sir, Mr Mark Steyn is wrong to say that overly-political songs have never been very successful ("Songs of Innocence and bitter experience", June 20). Some of our most popular nursery rhymes, which have stood the test of time for up to 300 years, were originally written as political satires.

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary" is about Mary, Queen of Scots; "Little Jack Horner" recounts an episode during the dissolution of the monasteries; and "Who Killed Cook Robin?" is a skit on the downfall of Sir Robert Walpole.

And what about the Vicar of Bray, the ultimate trimmer, who says more about the nature of late Stuart and early Hanoverian politics in his six-verse song than most history textbooks manage in 60 pages?

Yours etc,
IAN BRADLEY,
Cranleigh School,
Cranleigh,
Surrey.
June 22.

Silence on Shcharansky

From Professor Sidney Prevezer
Sir, May I add a few facts to Christopher Walker's moving description (July 5) of the present plight of the Shcharansky?

Last January, when in Moscow and acting under a power of attorney from Avital Shcharansky, I persuaded a Russian lawyer to accept instructions to petition the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for an amnesty for Anatoli Shcharansky. He asked only that I formally confirm those instructions on my return to the United Kingdom, which I did on January 30.

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Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY PREVEZER,
7 Ellerton Road,
Wimbledon, SW20.
July 5.

Loss of face
From Miss Barbara M. Elgar
Sir, The influence of the miners' strike is certainly widespread. Asked in her end-of-term exam to name "a man who digs underground for coal", one of my eight-year-old class wrote, "a picket."

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA M. ELGAR,
4 Gayton Close,
Trumpington,
Cambridge.
June 28.

A dog's life

From Mr Ian Haworth
Sir, Dr Lyons (July 5) gets paid for patients he doesn't see. I don't.

Yours faithfully,
I. HAWORTH
(Veterinary surgeon),
66/68 Mill Lane,
Macclesfield,
Cheshire.
July 6.

Nuclear dumping in Irish Sea

From Mr John Carroll and others
Sir, As your readers will be aware, we in Ireland have no nuclear power stations, no reprocessing facilities and hence do not generate nuclear waste. Despite this, our eastern seaboard is washed by the most radioactive sea in the world, nuclear carriers ply the waters close to our shores, radioactive waste has been dumped a few hundred miles off our southern coast and the very presence of Windscale threatens thousands of our people and hundreds of square miles of our land in the event of an accident leading to a major release of radioactivity from the plant.

For more than 25 years, successive British governments have seen fit to allow what was admitted to be a controlled experiment in the Irish Sea by the discharge of levels of radioactive effluent from the Windscale pipeline which would have been outlawed in any other country in the world.

At long last, Britain has agreed to reduce these discharges to levels as close to zero as possible, by introducing the "best available technology", as required by the resolution accepted by delegates to the Paris Commission in Oslo.

The Paris Commission called for the implementation of the resolution to be treated with "urgency". To date, despite repeated attempts to glean some indication of the British government's intentions by way of parliamentary questions, letters and telegrams by Greenpeace, the only response has been from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd who envisage a "10-year programme" of implementation.

This position, if supported by the British government, is simply unacceptable and the undersigned now call on the Department of the Environment to announce their intention of stopping the discharges in a period of time—at the most two years—which would indicate the sincerity of the British government's desire to redress the situation.

If such a statement is impossible, the reprocessing of spent Magnox fuel—the major source of radioactive effluents from Windscale—should be suspended, pending the installation of technology which is capable of stopping completely the discharges.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN CARROLL (Irish Transport and General Workers Union),
INEZ MCCORMACK (National Union of Public Employees),
JOHN HALL (Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs),
W. A. ATTLEY (Federated Workers' Union of Ireland),
DONAL NEVIN (Irish Congress of B.R.I.A.N. Anderson (Technical and Salaried Staffs)),
MATT MERRIGAN (Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union),
PHILIP FLYNN (Local Government and Public Services Union),
DAVID BEGG (Electricity Supply Board Officers Association),
PADRAIG NI MHURCHU (Irish Women Workers' Union),
Irish Congress of Trades Unions,
19 Raglan Road,
Ballsbridge,
Dublin,
Republic of Ireland.
July 4.

Hoisting away

From Captain P. J. Grindal, RN
Sir, In his explanation in yesterday's *Times* (July 5) of the expression "Two, Sir, Heaven!" Commander Langdon will have satisfied many naval readers. However I fear that he has not consulted the *Drill Book*.

My 1818 edition of *Instructions for the Exercise of the Great Guns* reveals several points which undermine the Langdon theory. Firstly, a gun's crew might number anything between 13 and 6 depending on the size of the weapon and the number of hands available. Secondly, the crew was numbered with even numbers to the right of the gun and odd numbers to the left which will surprise many sailors. Thirdly, Number 2 was the Second Captain of the Gun and, whatever the size of the crew, was stationed alongside the Captain of the Gun (No 1) at the breech.

Finally, the majority of the crew, six out of a crew of eight for example, was needed to run-out the gun. There is no drill movement in which Numbers 2 and 6 act together nor any apparent reason why they should.

I regret that I cannot follow this discouragement of a widely accepted piece of naval lore with a suggestion either constructive or as colourful as Commander Langdon's.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. GRINDAL,
Ministry of Defence,
Whitehall, SW1.
July 4.

Loss of face

From Miss Barbara M. Elgar
Sir, The influence of the miners' strike is certainly widespread. Asked in her end-of-term exam to name "a man who digs underground for coal", one of my eight-year-old class wrote, "a picket."

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA M. ELGAR,
4 Gayton Close,
Trumpington,
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June 28.

A dog's life

From Mr Ian Haworth
Sir, Dr Lyons (July 5) gets paid for patients he doesn't see. I don't.

Yours faithfully,
I. HAWORTH
(Veterinary surgeon),
66/68 Mill Lane,
Macclesfield,
Cheshire.
July 6.

Birds

Sir Gould
Sir John
Bentley
Mr. C.
Kane
L. S.
Lipson
72 St.
Dunlop
S. J.
G.

[illegible][illegible]

Admiral Tariq K. Khan, Chief of the Pakistan Navy, inspecting a guard of honor at the base, Dorset, yesterday, after the ship was launched.

That's why we
 need people
 who can
 make a difference.

Chief of Staff of the Pakistan
honour at Portland naval
start of his visit to Britain.

A first version of the patent describes a process for making a porous polymer foam. The foam is a key ingredient of the new composite, which is an unidentified material that is said to be a polyurethane. A variety of ceramic and polymeric materials provide large

[illegible]

to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the formation of the Squadron. Squadron Leader Douglas M. Slinger, of Singleton, County Down, was the guest of honor. He then held a garden party for the squadron members at his home, 10 Moore Street, Dublin, on June 24.

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232,
U.S.
Department of
Interior
Bureau of
Land Management
Washington, D.C.

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His *Collected Poems* first appeared in this country in 1973 when they brought to a British readership a neglected poet of great gifts of clarity,

[illegible]

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A SPECIAL REPORT

There is history in every inch of Bristol:
now new merchant venturers in the high-tech
and sunrise sector are putting down roots

Bristol

Bristol, unlike its elegant neighbour, Bath, is essentially a working city. It cannot be described as beautiful. It is a city of hideous post-war buildings and by large patches of decay. Yet it has some unique and fascinating features and a wide range of splendid architecture. It is a city from whose bustling streets you can lift your eyes to the hills.

In its heyday Bristol grew rich on rum, slaves, sugar and tobacco. By the mid-eighteenth century it had become the leading English city and port outside London. Its importance declined with the shift to the Midlands and the North of Britain's main industrial activity. Today, with a population of just under 400,000, Bristol is England's seventh largest city.

And its troubled port at the mouth of the Avon is well down the national table. For much of the post-war period Bristol suffered from a loss of confidence and direction. Symptoms of the mood were haphazard planning and ugly reconstruction. That phase has passed. The design of many of the latest buildings is exemplary, and dilapidated areas are being carefully restored. There is a new buoyancy in the air.

Out of recession

The economic recession has not by-passed Bristol, though the city has fared less badly than most. After all, it never was an industrial city of the Birmingham, Manchester or Sheffield kind, and its structural changes, though pronounced, have been less harmful than there. Bristol's unemployment quota in May was 10.6 per cent, compared with 12.7 per cent nationally. Its relative prosperity is, however, unequally spread - deprived parts of south Bristol have up to 30 per cent unemployment, with little prospect of improvement. There, old industries have died and new ones are deterred from



moving in, not least for lack of infrastructure, such as an adequate road link with the motorway. Still, the Confederation of British Industry's state of trade survey for the past 18 months shows Bristol climb out of recession.

Bristol has been lucky to possess a diverse and resilient manufacturing base, founded largely on its past and present maritime industries and on the establishment of the aircraft industry at the beginning of the century. None the less the manufacturing sector has markedly declined - less than 40 per cent of the working population is employed in manufacturing. It has declined largely concealed by the dominance of British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce, which together employ some 21,000 people, and by the relocation of many insurance companies from London to Bristol. This is now Britain's largest insurance centre outside the capital.

Great hopes are pinned on the sunrise sector of high-tech companies, which have been attracted to Bristol, including such famous names as Marconi Avionics, Inmos, ML Aviation and Digital Equipment. Fairchild Instruments and - regarded as the biggest catch of all - Hewlett-Packard. But the growing concentration of such companies on the city's northern flank and the jobs it has created has only partly compensated for the loss of employment in the traditional industries.

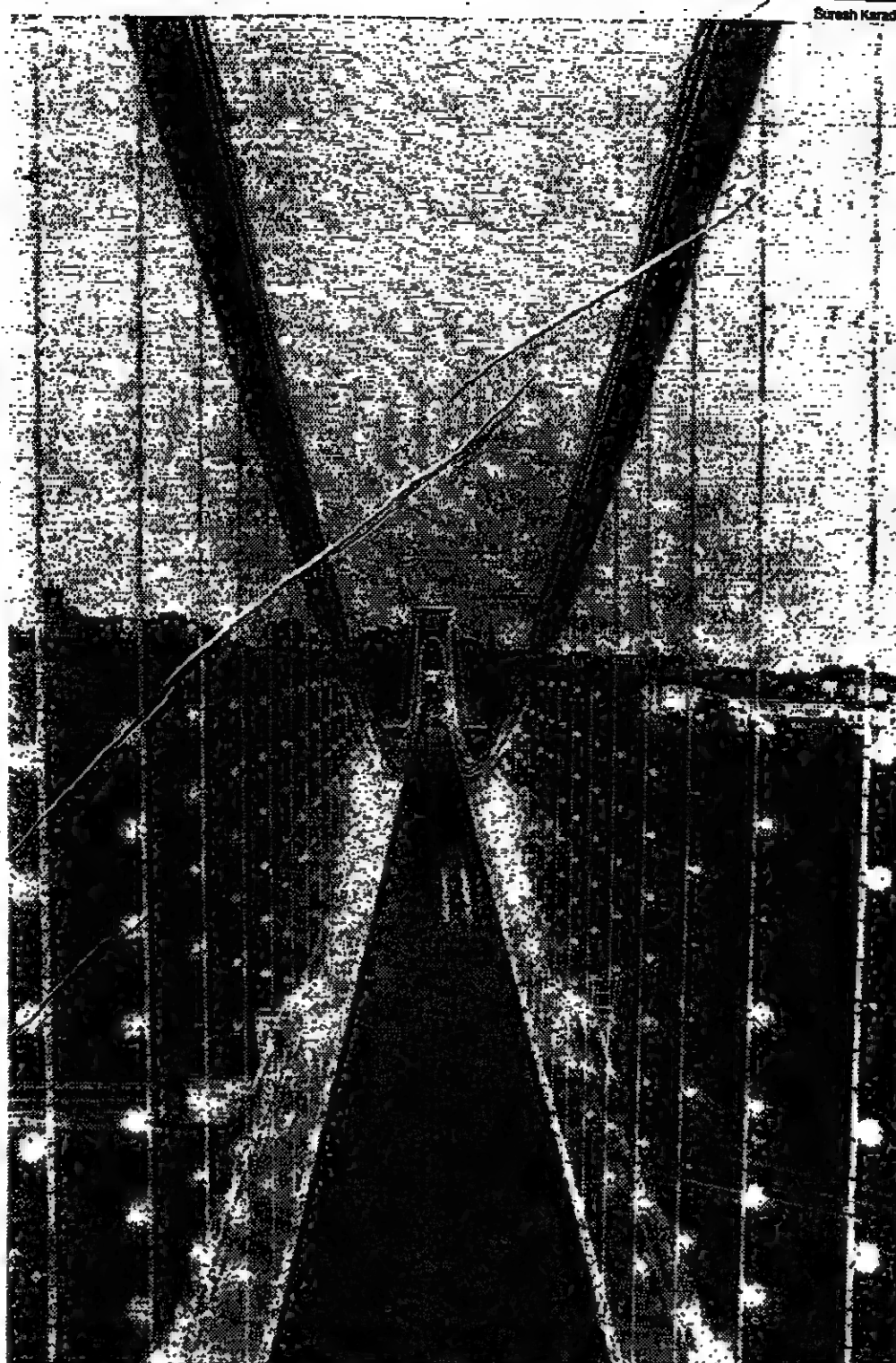
The high-tech companies chose Bristol as a base for several reasons, among them the city's first-class communication links - it is a mere two hours away by motorway from London and can be reached in 1 hour 25 minutes or less by train. Bristol is also the presence of two excellent universities in the area, Bristol and Bath, and of the highly regarded Bristol Polytechnic.

Whether Bristol's whispered boast of being the third-ranking university in Britain after Oxford is justified or not, it is certainly well qualified to collaborate with the city's sunrise sector. It is credited with being the first university in the world to take solid-state physics seriously - and this was a science, moreover, which led to the invention of the micro-chip.

Boat racing

The high-tech firms, insurance companies and financial institutions were attracted to Bristol because it is also a pleasant place in which to live and to work. The old docks in the city centre, from which John Cabot set sail to North America, have been transformed into an agreeable place for leisure, sports and cultural activities. On Bristol's historic waterfront the city's seventh World Wine Fair opens tomorrow. Wind-surfing and sailing take place in the harbour where once the ships of the world lay at anchor. Each year power boat racing is held there - on a course considered to be the most spectacular and one of the most dangerous in the world.

A project of national importance is the Bristol Maritime Heritage Centre which is being developed around the SS Great Britain, the first iron-hulled ocean liner, now undergoing restoration. Bristol city council allocated £200,000 towards the capital cost of the centre, put at £1.2 million, and the English



Symbol of a city: Bristol's Suspension Bridge

Tourist Board has made a grant of £200,000. It is hoped to raise the balance by donations and sponsorship. Next year Bristol will be in the forefront of the celebrations for the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway. Appropriately for the railway was born in Bristol in 1832 when a group of the city's businessmen formed a committee to promote the construction of a railway between Bristol and London. The city is pleased to bask in the glory of the engineer, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Bristol's ubiquitous genius.

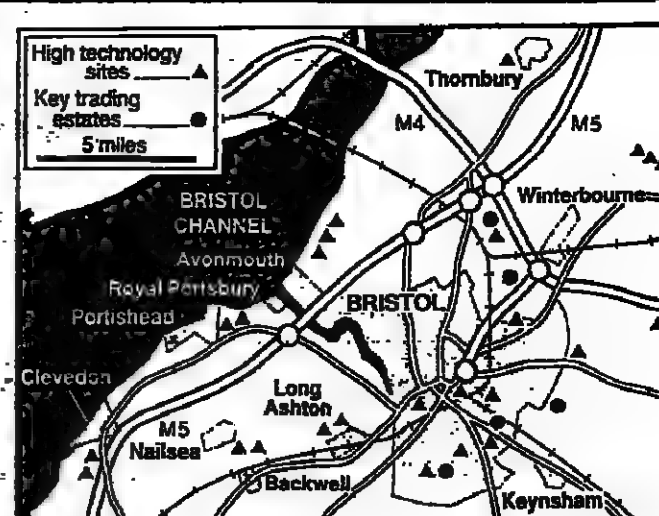
Bristol, they will proudly tell you in the Council House, has more Georgian buildings than Bath, but the city's most celebrated building is St Mary Redcliffe Church, which Queen Elizabeth I described as the "fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England". This splendid example of Gothic architecture, frequently assumed by visitors to be Bristol's Cathedral, contains many of the relics of the city's great merchant venturers.

The Theatre Royal, where the Bristol Old Vic is based, is the oldest theatre in England with a

continuous working history and is held to be the finest surviving example of the larger Georgian town playhouse. The Old Vic Trust, heavily financially supported by the Arts Council, local authorities and business houses, runs the only theatre school to be directly linked to a professional theatre company.

There is history in every inch of it, though Bristol, does not live in the past. It looks to the future, which seems reasonably bright.

Norman Crossland



Capturing the American giant

High-tech companies have been moving swiftly along the western corridor for years to put down roots in the Bristol area - the city council says some 200 of them are now here - but the arrival of Hewlett-Packard is regarded as the biggest capture of them all.

Since last January the American computer giant has been represented by a computer peripherals factory in Yale, to the north east of the city, conveniently close to the M4 and M5 motorways. It employs about 200 people. But this is only the beginning.

The company will soon be moving to new premises at the Wallacourt farm site at Stoke Gifford on Bristol's northern fringe. And it is also bringing research and development activities to its Bristol base.

It has acquired 55 acres and has an option on a further 110 acres. The company plans to employ some 450 people there by 1986, and envisages continued expansion after that.

Hewlett-Packard chose Bristol as a base after considering several continental sites, notably Stuttgart in West Germany. Bristol won the race on many counts - Hewlett-Packard was impressed by the skills of its people as well as by the keenness of the local authority to have the company here. Communications and the proximity of excellent universities were other factors.

Hewlett-Packard and its subsidiaries are engaged worldwide in the design, building, marketing and servicing of a wide range of precision electronic instruments and systems for measurement, computation and analysis. Its products, now numbering more than 5,000 are used in engineering, science, business, education and medicine. About half of its sales are to customers outside the United

States. The Bristol plant is manufacturing products for the European market.

It points out gently that the development programme benefits the host countries as well as Hewlett-Packard. The programme offers opportunities to local technical graduates, enabling them to pursue careers close to home.

However, some sources are rather sceptical about the city's sunrise sector. They say that although there is a strong presence of small software houses, the rest tend to be regional or national sales outlets for larger British or international firms rather than the home-grown computer based companies that have sprouted at the other end of the M4 corridor.

Importance of defence contracts

The city's manufacturing fortunes, they argue, are tied in with, for example, Rolls-Royce's international deals on its aero engines. The region is indeed dependent to a considerable extent on defence contracts.

Marconi Avionics, another of the prestige high-tech companies in the Bristol area, employs about 250 people in a modern factory at Nailsea, a rapidly growing town in Bristol's commuter belt.

It is an innovator in the design, development and supply of airborne electronics systems for both military and civil aircraft. It produces extremely compact power conversion units for avionics and general military applications, for instance for the Tornado, the F16 and the Spearfish torpedo.

Marconi Avionics has used

Continued on next page

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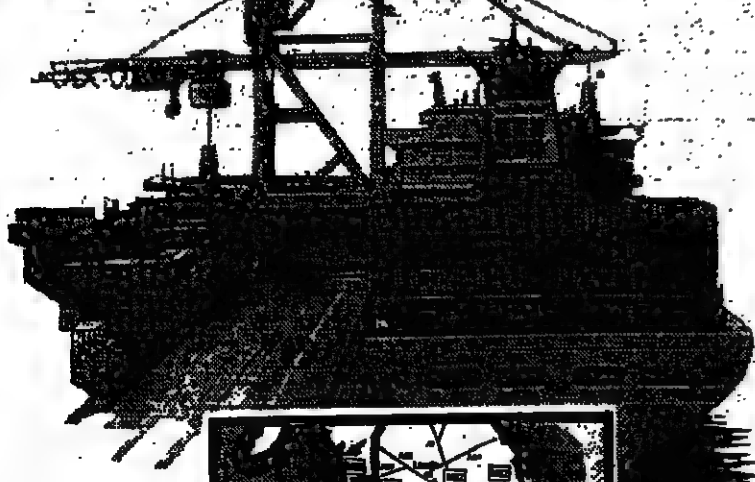


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We're not so choked with traffic that your service cannot have the best of ours. In fact, we can probably offer a customised operation to suit your particular needs. Operated by the Port of Bristol Authority, the SWIFT terminal - now with two cranes for faster throughput - can put time back on your side. And for the 1980s, that's a pretty important benefit.

South West International Freight Terminal Limited

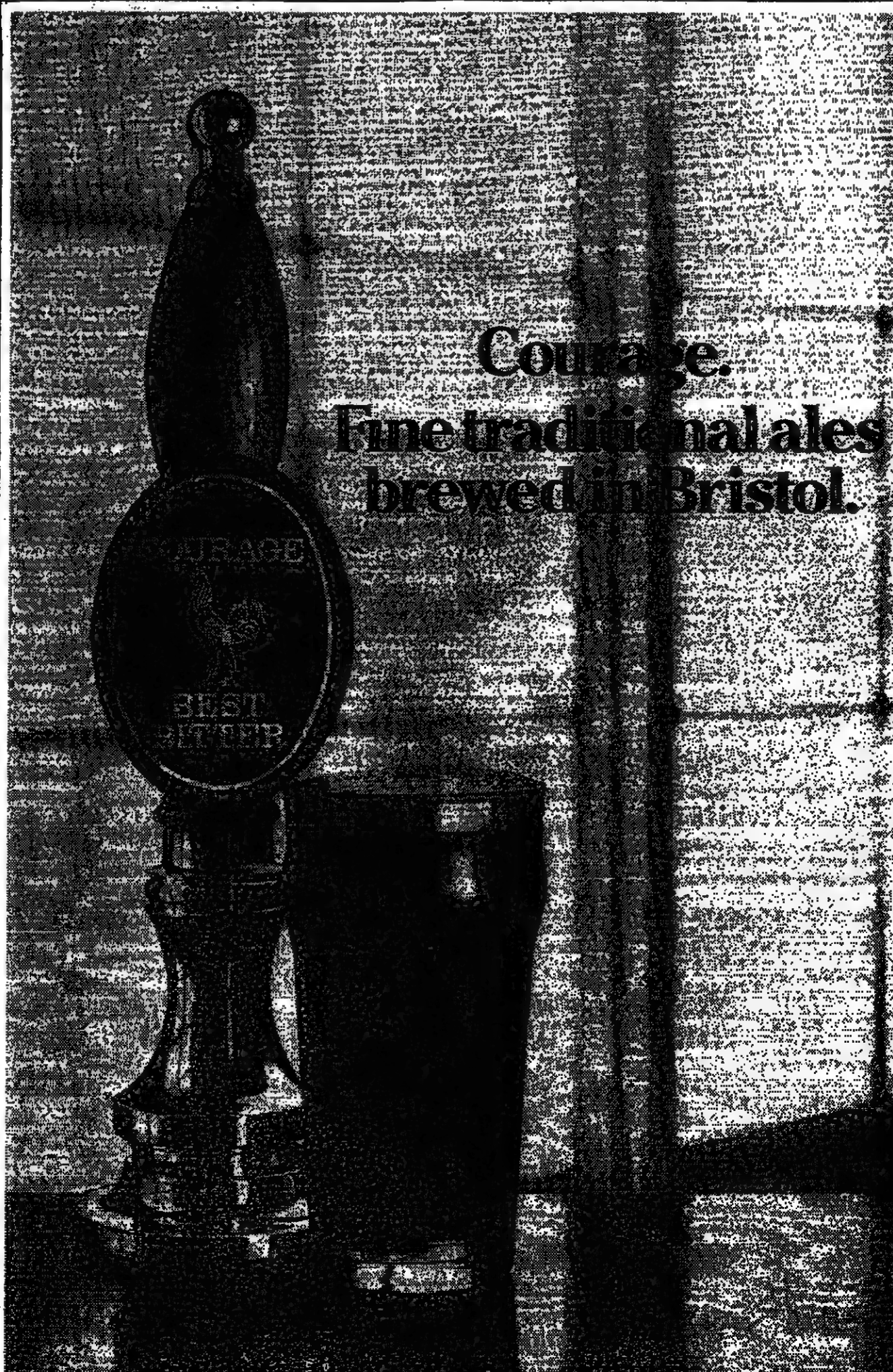
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BRISTOL

Flying high at Cinderella airport

After years of being the financial Cinderella of the British aviation scene, the provincial airports have begun to enter profitability with the aid of the worldwide recession, through which the airline industry has been passing. Bristol airport is no exception. It reported a £500,000 profit for the financial year 1983-84 and the number of passengers using its facilities in that period was up 23.9 per cent at 375,600.

Future business company forecasts are bullish and, based on these, the corporation of Bristol, which owns and operates the airport, has decided to proceed with a £1.3m development starting this autumn. The project includes the extension of the international departures lounge, the extension of the aircraft apron, and construction of a new fire station. The cost will be funded wholly from revenue surplus.

At the same time, the corporation is reviewing further development of the terminal building, and has planning permission for the construction of a cargo centre, with 45,000 square feet of offices and warehouses.

During the 1983-84 financial year, the airport handled 4,000 tonnes of air freight - and made a profit from that side of its business. The airport has resident freight agents, customs facilities, and a bonded warehouse. Its operators claim that its pricing system for freight is competitive with that at the London airports, and that the service is also "more friendly". There can obviously be no real comparison between the services offered at Bristol and those at Heathrow, but the two airports are linked by the M4 motorway so that the speedy interchange of goods is possible. Most of Bristol's scheduled

passenger services also offer space for cargo. The main network is to Amsterdam, Belfast, Brussels, Cork, Dublin, Guernsey, Jersey, Glasgow, the Isle of Man, Leeds/Bradford and Gatwick London. Airlines which operate to the airport on a regular scheduled basis are Dan-Air/Metropolitan, Aer Lingus, Euroflite and Jersey European Airways.

Two airlines, Euroflite and Jersey European have applications to the Civil Aviation Authority, in London, for licences to operate a service between Bristol and Paris Charles de Gaulle airport, and hope that flights will be started before the end of the year. Avon Aviation Services has a licence application to fly to Alderney by way of Bournemouth.

In addition to its scheduled service network, Bristol has a thriving package-tour business, drawing its customers not only from the Bristol conurbation, but from the West Country and South Wales, although it is in direct and continuing competition with the airport at Cardiff.

Charter services are operated from Bristol to the Balearics, the Canary Islands, Channel Islands, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia, and about 70 tour operators depart from the airport in their summer and winter holiday programmes.

There are also companies resident on the airport for the private hire of both fixed wing aircraft and helicopters, while it is possible to learn to fly there, or take pleasure flights. Car parking is cheap compared with many other airports - £1 a day in summer, free in winter.



provided the stay is six days or longer. There is duty free shopping, and passengers are offered modern catering facilities, and a bar open for 24 hours in the international departure lounge. These facilities were cited by the airport manager, Mr. Les Wilson, as a major reason for the economic success which the airport has been enjoying recently. Tour operators, he claimed have now recognized Bristol as one of Britain's important departure points. Instrument landing systems were installed in the past financial year on two runways and Dan-Air increased the airport's status by introducing its new British Aerospace 146 80-seater airliner on its route to Amsterdam, replacing turbo-

prop BAE 748s and reducing flying time by 30 minutes.

This bustling scene today is a far cry from that in 1930 when the first Bristol airport was opened at Whitchurch by the then Duke of Kent. This did not until late 1955, when the present site at Lulsgate was bought from the Air Ministry for £55,000. Operations began two years later.

When it opened in 1930, Whitchurch was only the third municipal airport in Britain and in that first year there were 535 aircraft movements carrying 979 passengers. The first foreign flights began two years later - 11 carrying as few as 11 passengers in all. Air freight was carried for the first time in 1936 and amounted to 500 kilos.

By 1939 traffic had increased to 4,000 aircraft movements and 5,000 passengers, but with the war airport was taken over by government. Restrictions on future expansion prompted the corporation's decision to switch to Lulsgate. This, too, had been used by the Air Ministry during the war and had been disused for 10 years when it was bought by the city.

The new airport was opened in 1957 by the late Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, in the years since then the airport committee has carried out a steady programme of development, including lengthening the runway and extending the terminal facilities.

By 1963, the airport was being used by 105,000 passengers. Ten years later, the figure had increased to 183,000 and by the last financial year, as stated earlier, to 375,600 with the chairman of the airport committee, councillor Jack Bosdet, forecasting that during the current 1984-85 financial year the airport will handle more than 400,000 passengers for the first time in its 54 years of history.

A.R.

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From previous page

its experience to develop electronic for offshore projects - subsea oil wells, for example. Nailsea is the base of the company's offshore projects group.

In September Systime Computers, one of the country's largest manufacturers of business computer systems, will move into premises in Bristol's Aztec west science park, eight miles to the north of the city.

In the initial phase about 60 people will be employed in the Systime building, comprising 30 engineers, 10 sales staff and 20 people engaged in software and administration.

The company decided to move into Aztec park nearly two years ago because of the large number of client companies it has in the area. These include Plessey, Racal-Redac and Charter Trust as well as British Aerospace. Recently Systime signed a computer

Go West is still the message

contract worth £250,000 with Bristol University.

After a slow start, Aztec West is gathering momentum. When complete towards the end of the decade it will provide more than two million square feet of office, industrial, warehouse, research and development space on an attractive 170-acre parkland site.

It is one of Britain's largest real estate developments, funded by electricity supply nominees, representing the pension funds of the electricity supply industry, and was inspired by the business parks in the United States.

The park's focal point will one day be the Aztec West village centre, offering restaurant, banking, medical and shopping facilities. The population of the site is expected to reach nearly 8,000 by 1990. The park's "trim trail", a jogging route incorporating a series of exercise stations, is already complete.

Lalonde Brothers and Parham of Bristol, letting agents for Aztec West, are confident that companies will continue to be attracted to the Bristol area by the availability of excellent commercial accommodation and building sites at prices which are still considerably less than those in greater London.

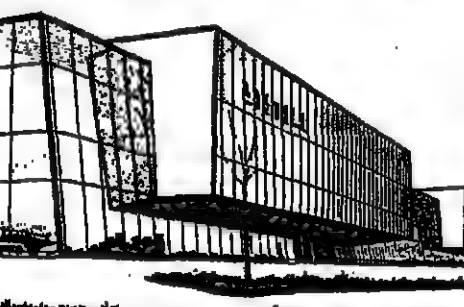
The area offers a wealth of good housing, though the gap between housing prices in the West Country and those in the South-east has narrowed in recent years. However Go West is still sound advice.

Norman Crossland



Bird's-eye Bristol: Founded on rum, slaves, sugar and tobacco, and with a 400,000 population, it has kept much of its grace despite the worst effects of the twentieth century

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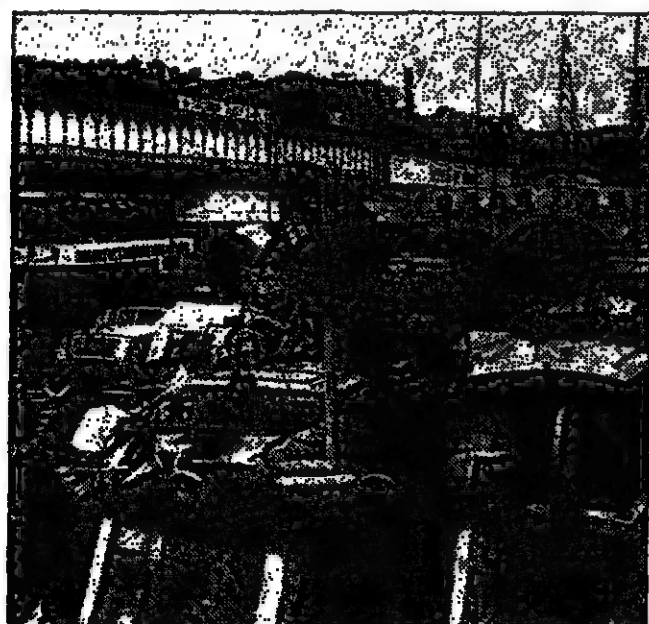
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For further details contact Tony Byrne (Director) or Paul Simons (Deputy Director) at Bristol Marketing Board, The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR. Tel. (0272) 24848.

هنا من الأخبار

Down but not out, the city still has a Rolls-Royce future



Bristol's long-established industries have had more than their share of knocks in recent years. Fortunately the city's unemployment cannot be compared with that in the Midlands and the North yet there are black spots.

It has been said that Wills' Woodbines helped to win the Second World War. Certainly the W.D. and H.O. Wills factories in Bedminster worked flat out to provide the cigarettes to keep up the morale of servicemen and civilians alike. Until the 1980s cigarettes were hand made and out of the reach of most people. All this changed when Wills introduced cigarette making machines to create what was to become a social revolution.

Cigarette sales have fallen by 36,000 million - 26 per cent - to an annual level of around 100,000 million. The greatest part of this decline can be blamed on the 17p for 20 tax put on in the budget three years ago. Following this year's tax increase of 10p, the market has dipped a further 6 and 7 per cent.

The slump in tobacco sales has taken its toll of jobs - 11,000 have gone throughout the industry since 1974, many of them in Bristol. There are still around 15.5 million smokers in Britain to satisfy out of the total 18.2 million who chose between the full range of tobacco products. Between them last year they provided the Government with a useful £4.630m in tax.

Imperial Group's tobacco division is trading remarkably well. In its year to October 31, 1983, it made an operating profit of £96.6m. The Hartcliffe factory, like others in the division, is sharing in a massive £35m new machinery programme, including those that produce cigarettes at the rate of 7,500 a minute.

Bristol, along with Glasgow and Nottingham, is one of three new regional distribution centres for tobacco products that are scheduled to open next May, at a total project cost of £10.7m.

Tobacco
There was a time when every cigarette packet contained a colourful card, with a message of delight about the picture printed

on the back. Schoolboys swapped and collected them and most were printed in Bristol by Marlowe Son and Hall.

The company, part of Marlowe Packaging International, which has its headquarters on Clifton Down close to the suspension bridge, is one of more than 50 companies in the group.

Between them they employ 12,000 people - 1,000 of them in Bristol - and produce a turnover of £500m a year. The group was formed 12 years ago from four companies which were then Imperial Tobacco subsidiaries. It is now a wholly owned subsidiary of BAT Industries.

Marlowe Son and Hall is the largest producer of folding cartons in the UK with its Bristol operation turning out 12 million cartons each working day.

It has a well established business in the supply of packaging to the tobacco industry and in addition is a major producer of carton packaging for many well-known food manufacturers and has recently introduced new carton packaging systems for the fast growing milk and fruit juice market.

Packaging
The giant DRG paper, packaging and engineering group, has its headquarters in Bristol. For five years it has been carrying out a major pruning operation. Around 7,000 jobs have gone in the UK and more than 4,500 overseas, mostly as a result of DRG selling its packaging and stationary interests in South Africa last year.

The group now employs around 15,000 people compared with 27,000 in 1979 before it shut its biggest UK paper mill at Croyley Green, Hertfordshire. More than a third of its labour force was then employed overseas.

In the last five years the group's capital expenditure has totalled £100 million and has

spent a further £33m on buying new businesses.

Also based in Bristol and belonging to DRG are Strachan and Henshaw with factories making mechanical handling equipment and printing, paper converting and sheet finishing machinery.

Sadly, DRG recently announced that it would be closing down Beasley French in Bristol, with a loss of 118 jobs.

Aerospace

At Filton, British Aerospace has factories serving both its aircraft and dynamics divisions, employing around 4,500 people. Their neighbour, Rolls-Royce, has a workforce of 10,000.

After sales of Concorde failed to take off the aircraft division had to start searching for new work. One contract was carrying out major maintenance on USAF F111 swing-wing fighter bombers based in Britain.

Initially, in 1978, was renewed yearly, but has now been extended to 1987. Between 30 and 40 F111's are serviced each year at a cost of around £500,000 each.

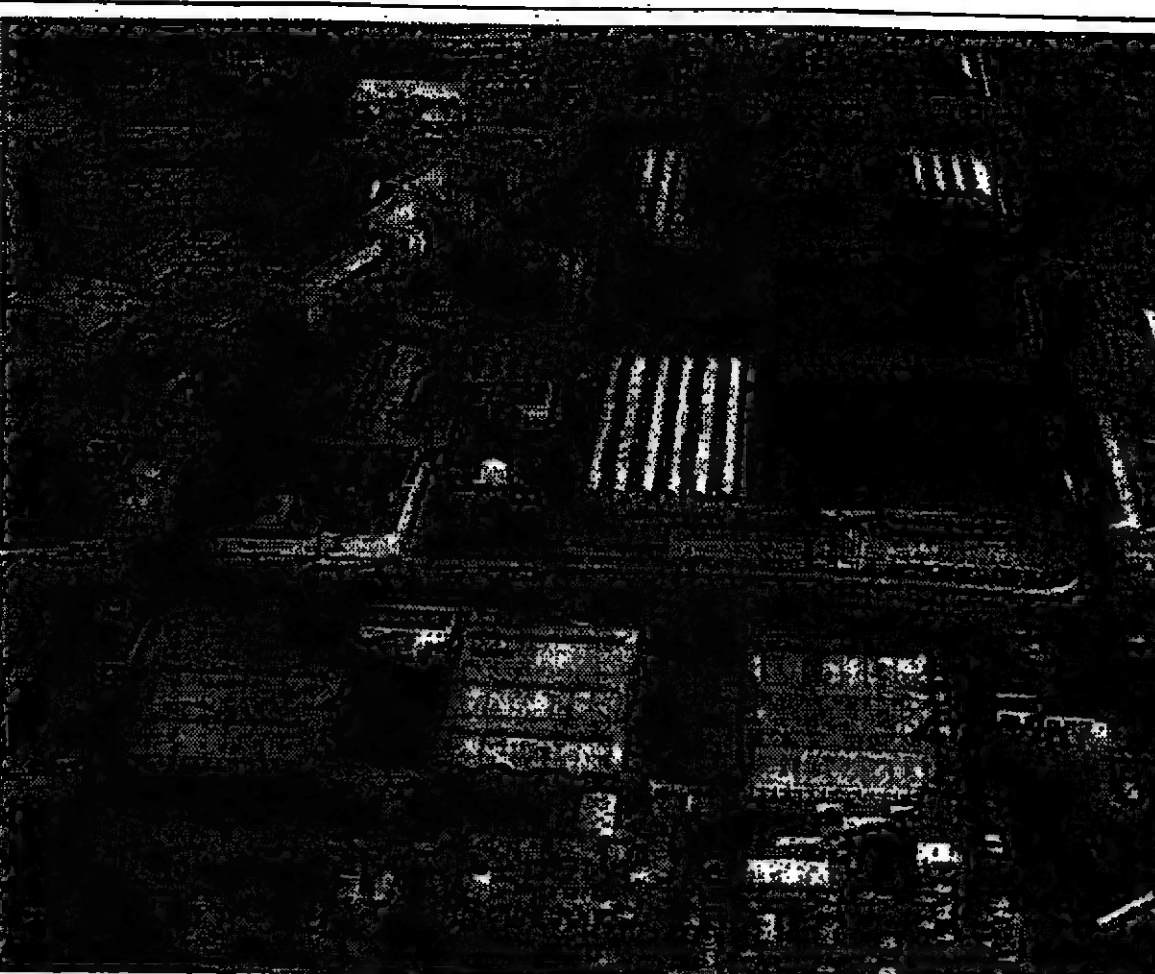
It is also responsible for the work on building the main fuselage of the BAe 146 feeder jet which is attracting a good deal of interest and orders for at least 80.

Filton has an excellent design team and is now working on the Eurobus project. It is building the wings for the A320 due in service by 1988.

Into space
BAe's dynamics division has recently been given planning permission to build a multi-million pound space craft factory at Filton. Work on the 107,000 sq ft building is about to start and it will be used for the design, manufacture and testing of satellites and other spacecraft.

Five hundred workers are employed in the dynamics division at Filton on space projects, but these will increase when the new factory comes on stream. The high investment reflects the increasing role space technology is playing in Britain and it is one area of expansion - communication satellites - at Filton.

Rolls-Royce
The Rolls-Royce factories in Bristol are responsible for four of the company's major aero



In the prosperous north of the city lies one of the largest of the industries which dominate the manufacturing sector of the employment pattern - the massive Rolls-Royce aero engine factory at Patchway, shown above, and, right, a Pegasus 104 engine for a Sea Harrier jet being fitted at the factory

engine products. They are the Pegasus vectored-thrust turbofan, the RB199 turbofan, the Olympus 593 turbojet and the Viper turbojet. In addition, Bristol handles development and production of the Odin ramjet and project management of the Adour military turbofan.

Flight test and development on all Rolls-Royce aero engines are centred there and aircraft operate from BAe's Filton airfield.

The RB199 turbofan for the Panavia Tornado all-weather combat aircraft is one of the most significant programmes at Bristol. It is being developed and manufactured on a tri-national partnership basis between MTU in Munich; Fiat in Turin; and Rolls-Royce. Rolls-Royce is also developing at Filton a jet engine to power the European fighter aircraft of the 1990s.

Work has already begun on a design study for the engine, codenamed XG-40, which could have 40 per cent more thrust than the RB199 it will replace.

Although no production has started - it is still very much a paper project - it shows the determination of Rolls-Royce to stay ahead.

George Halliday

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A major initiative to relieve Bristol's rat-race has also presented the port with a golden opportunity for a fresh start and a real chance to begin to pay its way.

In a deal with the Trustee Savings Bank, Bristol City Council has taken out a £55m loan to write off the capital debt of the municipally owned Port of Bristol. The loan is to be repaid by selling off long leases on some of the city's commercial and industrial property.

The port was losing more than £1m a year and losses this year would probably have increased without the initiative.

Gordon Scott Morris, a former maritime adviser to the Government of Malta, was appointed general manager in January and he has very firm ideas about the way forward - a port leaner and fitter and hungry for business.

Much of Bristol's prosperity was founded on its west facing port. For centuries trading ships plied the tidal Avon to load and unload their cargoes at the old inner city docks until the age of larger vessels led to the construction of new docks six miles downstream at the mouth of the river.

The Royal Portbury dock, opened six years ago on the opposite bank, was designed to cater for larger vessels, up to 70,000 deadweight tons, offering modern, capital intensive cargo handling systems, while the older Avonmouth docks continued to handle more conventional vessels and cargoes.

Nobody would deny that the last few years have been difficult ones at the Port of Bristol. Losses and debt charges, political rows and the burden on the rates were a millstone, but now there is determination to strike out towards profitability.

Mr Scott Morris said: "The spirit is coming back, but it is a tough business world out there. The ship owner wants a good, efficient and trouble-free service and a fast turnaround and that is

what we are going to try to give him."

He believes the port will break even within two or three years and in the meantime a world-wide advertising campaign is to start to attract new business.

The port employs about 1,600 people, 600 of them registered dock workers. The workforce has been slimmed down by about 900 over the last two and a half years and that process is continuing through voluntary redundancy.

There is already a solid foundation of regular business at the port, particularly Royal Portbury dock where Abbey Hill, the Yocovil-based distribution company, and Nissan have their own vehicle handling facilities.

Abbey Hill are largely involved in handling imports for General Motors and Fiat while Nissan deal with their own vehicles. Last year the port handled about 94,000 vehicles and Mr Scott Morris said: "We shall be one of the biggest car importing ports in Britain."

Last year a total of 3.3 million tonnes of cargo was handled at the Port of Bristol, about 1.3 million tonnes of its bulk fluids, including oil products. Most of the major oil companies operate storage and distribution depots at Avonmouth. A self-contained oil basin provides five deep-water berths for ocean-going tankers.

Molasses form a sizeable proportion of the port's bulk liquids trade and United Molasses has an advanced handling and blending installation at Royal Portbury.

Bristol is also a major UK port for handling animal feeding stuffs and forest products, such as timber, woodpulp, plywood and blockboard, which are important products.

Chasing revenue

Bristol was singled out in a British Road Federation report as having the best road connections of any UK port. Cargo leaving the dock can be on the M5 motorway within minutes, linking directly with London, South Wales and the Midlands and north. It also boasts of the extensive space available for commercial and industrial development on nearby land.

Mr Scott Morris said: "I want to turn the Port of Bristol into a commercial enterprise, to get our people chasing revenue and new cargoes and making the customer right."

He said contacts were already being made with cruise line operators to persuade them to put Bristol on the list of ports visited by passenger liners.

He added: "I like the idea of a challenge. My aim is to break even in two or three years time."

Craig Seton



Fighting back: Gordon Scott Morris, general manager of Bristol docks, hopes to lift them out of the red.

A premium draw for insurance

The growth of the insurance and financial sectors in Bristol during the past decade has brought great benefits to the city. It has created employment, placed valuable contracts with the construction industry and given a powerful boost to Bristol's morale.

Large buildings in central Bristol bear some of the most famous names in the business, among them Phoenix, Sun Life, London Life, Clerical, Medical and General, Guardian Royal Exchange and Commercial Union. Bristol has also seen the development of a financial services industry which includes unit trust and investment advisory companies, banking, building societies and accountants.

Vacant offices

One of the main reasons insurance companies moved the bulk of their activities from London was because of cheaper office space. They chose Bristol, sometimes in strong competition with other contenders, because it is a pleasant city with good amenities and excellent communications.

A senior manager of one company said its move to Bristol was the best thing that had ever happened. However, there are signs that the post 1980 revival in office development in the centre of the city are coming to an end - only two new starts were made in 1983.

This is chiefly because of the increasing level of vacant office

space created not only by new development but also by an increase of second hand floor space coming onto the market.

In the vanguard of the insurance sector's move to Bristol was Phoenix, which now employs 1,200 people in the city. The first phase of the move took place 12 years ago, and the second and much larger phase in 1982. Phoenix looked at a number of alternative locations, among them Peterborough and Cambridge, but was finally drawn to Bristol.

Phoenix retains its executive head office in London as well as its marine and aviation insurance, re-insurance and investment departments, but its main administrative office is in Bristol. It has established roots in Bristol in other ways too - it owns Gloucestershire County cricket ground which is situated in the city.

While the withdrawal of life assurance premium relief is a setback for the industry, Phoenix, which has concentrated on pensions and protection business, should be less affected than many other companies.

Along with others, Phoenix reported no significant improvement last year in its overall non-life underwriting result. None the less its pre-tax profit of £23.7m in 1983 was 35 per cent higher than in the previous year, because of a larger investment income and profits from the life business. Total dividends for the year were increased by 13 per cent over those for 1982.

Sun Life, which began to relocate to Bristol at about the same time as Phoenix, is the biggest employer in the insurance sector - with a staff of 1,400. Originally, Sun Life had chosen Croydon as a tentative main base, but this was rejected because of the high cost of housing and higher rents for office space.

The company made a better deal in Bristol. It has forged close links with the area and sponsors a wide range of West Country events, including the last night of the Bristol proms at the Colston Hall. It also promotes a highly successful brass band.

"They really seemed to want us here," said an executive.

A newcomer to the financial sector is Welbeck Finance which has become the leader in the retail credit industry in the four years since its formation. Two months ago it completed the relocation of its head office and the consumer credit operations from two centres in Tamworth and Watford to a new office in Bristol.

The company considered other possible bases, including Swindon and Basingstoke, but concluded that Bristol had the edge on these and other contenders. Welbeck, which is officially recognized by the Department of Trade and Industry as carrying on a banking business, employs 400 people in Bristol, 250 of whom were recruited locally.

Praise for schools

The company passed another milestone in terms of new business last year. Total new premium income amounted to a massive £214m, almost double that of 1982. Substantial new business has been secured in single premium bonds, protection, school fees, self-administered pension plans for executives and the self-employed and business in connection with group pension arrangements.

London Life is the latest of the big insurance companies to complete its relocation to Bristol. Its three-phased move was completed last year, ending a period in which its labour force was split over a number of locations. The company praises the wide choice of schools in Bristol and the availability of good housing. It was also impressed by the help and encouragement of the local

authority. "They really seemed to want us here," said an executive.

The credit card business operated by Welbeck has its origins in the Debenhams group. By 1980 sales on Debenhams credit schemes had increased to £94m. Welbeck was formed to take over these activities and to provide similar services to other retailers. It now services 40 retail groups and trade associations, and last year its pre-tax profits more than doubled to £17m.

It is considering expanding its operations to West Germany and the Netherlands. By attracting insurance companies and financial institutions Bristol has shown an awareness of where continuing growth can be expected.

Norman Crossland

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It must start with reducing the average price of our coal. So that it's cheap enough to sell against the competition. To do so, we must mine more coal from low-cost mines, and less from high-cost mines.

We must stop spending hundreds of millions of pounds a year supporting mines without a future, and put that money instead into our mines that have a future.

We also need to have good men working in our best pits.

This is why it is necessary to close the worst, where we are paying around £90 a tonne to mine coal which we could have difficulty in selling at half that price.

To all the men working in those pits, we promise: **If you want to stay in the industry, you will be sure of a job.** In most cases, this will be in easy travelling distance - but if you have to move, we will pay the costs involved.

The newer mines will give a better working environment. A better chance to use skills and talents to earn more. It will also give security - because our mines have long projected lives.

That's what we are offering to men who want to stay in the industry.

To men who want to go, the Government is offering even more generous voluntary redundancy than last year.

Remember, over the past three years, not a single miner who has

wanted to stay in the industry has been made to leave.

That is why there is no reason to fear the future.

The Government is providing us with £2 million a day to invest in our industry. No other country in Western Europe is investing so heavily in the future of coal.

We all have every reason to believe in the future of our industry.

However, there is one big BUT.

If we want to sell more coal, we will need many new buyers in British industry and overseas.

But they won't switch to our coal - however good the price - unless they can be sure they can rely on our deliveries.

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It was called by the miners' leaders. It now needs to be called off by the miners themselves.

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No.	Company	Year	Share
1	MINING		
2	Anglo American		
3	De Beers		
4	Goldfields		
5	Impresso		
6	Lonrho		
7	M.T.D. (Manganese)		
8	Platinum Resources		
9	Roan Antelope		
10	Western Areas		
11	BANK DISCOUNT		
12	Allied Irish		
13	Bank of Ireland		
14	Bank of Scotland		
15	Bank of Wales		
16	Bank of Cyprus		
17	Bank of Greece		
18	Bank of Italy		
19	Bank of Spain		
20	Bank of Portugal		
21	Bank of France		
22	Bank of Germany		
23	Bank of Japan		
24	Bank of China		
25	Bank of India		
26	Bank of Australia		
27	Bank of New Zealand		
28	Bank of South Africa		
29	Bank of Argentina		
30	Bank of Brazil		
31	Bank of Mexico		
32	Bank of Peru		
33	Bank of Venezuela		
34	Bank of Colombia		
35	Bank of Ecuador		
36	Bank of Chile		
37	Bank of Uruguay		
38	Bank of Paraguay		
39	Bank of Cuba		
40	Bank of Haiti		
41	Bank of Dominican Republic		
42	Bank of Guatemala		
43	Bank of Honduras		
44	Bank of Nicaragua		
45	Bank of Costa Rica		
46	Bank of Panama		
47	Bank of Belize		
48	Bank of Barbados		
49	Bank of Guyana		
50	Bank of Suriname		
51	Bank of French Guiana		
52	Bank of Martinique		
53	Bank of Guadeloupe		
54	Bank of Reunion		
55	Bank of Mayotte		
56	Bank of Comoros		
57	Bank of Madagascar		
58	Bank of Mauritania		
59	Bank of Mali		
60	Bank of Niger		
61	Bank of Chad		
62	Bank of Cameroon		
63	Bank of Gabon		
64	Bank of Congo		
65	Bank of Zaire		
66	Bank of Angola		
67	Bank of Namibia		
68	Bank of Botswana		
69	Bank of Lesotho		
70	Bank of Swaziland		
71	Bank of Zimbabwe		
72	Bank of Mozambique		
73	Bank of Malawi		
74	Bank of Zambia		
75	Bank of Tanzania		
76	Bank of Kenya		
77	Bank of Uganda		
78	Bank of Rwanda		
79	Bank of Burundi		
80	Bank of Togo		
81	Bank of Benin		
82	Bank of Ivory Coast		
83	Bank of Senegal		
84	Bank of Gambia		
85	Bank of Sierra Leone		
86	Bank of Liberia		
87	Bank of Ivory Coast		
88	Bank of Ghana		
89	Bank of Nigeria		
90	Bank of Cameroon		
91	Bank of Gabon		
92	Bank of Congo		
93	Bank of Zaire		
94	Bank of Angola		
95	Bank of Namibia		
96	Bank of Botswana		
97	Bank of Lesotho		
98	Bank of Swaziland		
99	Bank of Zimbabwe		
100	Bank of Mozambique		

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Markets poised to call the Government's bluff

Mrs Thatcher's confident assertion that the monetary situation is "satisfactory" cut little ice in the Commons and even less in the City. The money figures for June are much higher than the markets expected: most significantly, sterling M3 rose 2 per cent, seasonally-adjusted, during the five weeks to June 20, and together with the Bank of England's annual recalculation of the way it does its seasonal adjustments, this boosted the annual rate of growth during the first four months of the target period to 14.7 per cent.

Monetary growth is likely to slow during the second half of the financial year, but it is a long way back to the Chancellor's target range of 6-10 per cent. Admittedly "little Mo", on which the Chancellor is naturally placing considerable emphasis nowadays, is still growing at an annual 6.4 per cent, slip in the middle of its target range. But the widest measure of private-sector liquidity - PS2 - has grown at an annual 20.4 per cent since the start of the target in mid-February, even though the change in the seasonal adjustment has tended to damp down the growth rate of this aggregate.

This should, in a sense, help to simplify life for the Government. While monetary growth was arguably within target, it was painful to have to raise interest rates merely to support sterling; an admission of monetary dependence on developments in the United States which governments of Mrs Thatcher's independent stamp find particularly hard.

But the June figures plainly show troubles too. They have been extraordinarily erratic from month to month, but everything seems to have gone wrong together in the latest batch. The public sector borrowing requirement was high, and not matched by sales of government debt to the non-bank private sector, providing an expansionary impulse of £400m. Sterling lending was also high - unexpectedly so - giving a boost of £1.5 billion. This was £200m higher than the average for the past six months, when it was expected to be much lower. There was a £490m rise in holdings of commercial and local authority bills, and sterling bank advances rose by more than £1 billion. Personal borrowing was strong, again, but there was new growth in borrowing by manufacturing industry.

And that touches the Government on a raw nerve. Although company liquidity is much stronger, industry still needs to borrow to finance the investment boom on which Treasury forecasts of 3 per cent economic growth this year depend. Higher interest rates, it is generally feared, will damp down that recovery, already battered by industrial trouble.

But - as in 1981 - the combination of domestic and international monetary pressures give the authorities no choice. The difference between now and 1981 is that the Government appears to be dragging its feet, leaving it to well past the last sensible moment to respond to market pressures for higher rates. It may be over-reacting to experience in 1981, when two bold steps - each raising rates by two percentage points - were criticized as over-reaction. But under-reaction has its dangers too.

As has so often happened recently in the United States, bad money figures paradoxically pushed up sterling yesterday, but the respite was short-lived. The markets believed the authorities would have to raise interest again. If the merchants now

decide that the Government is trying to bluff things out, they may quickly decide to call that bluff. Again.

Goodison outflanks SE rebels

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, appears to have won an historic victory by emerging from yesterday's meeting of the Stock Exchange Council with unanimous agreement in favour of a competing market-maker dealing system when the market is reformed next year. Unanimity automatically implies the compliance of the three so-called "rebels" who were elected to the Council last month, yet the decision equally implies the formal acceptance of the principle of dual capacity, the very point which the rebels were pledged to deny.

In the same breath, the Council has nailed its colours to the mast of a unified market instead of the various two-tier options which were being canvassed. This may console many of the small and medium-sized stockbroking firms who feared that they would be permanently relegated to the oblivion of a second-class status if the market were split into large-volume stocks and "others". At the rate, the rebels can claim that they have taken the establishment away from the impregnable pages of the notorious Stock Exchange discussion paper. Last night's announcement makes it clear that the system which is now being remodelled "differs materially" from the alternatives described in that document.

Final judgment will have to wait the publication of the full details of the proposed system next week. But it is clearly to be built on the spine of the existing jobbing arrangements: anyone bold or confident enough to take the jobbers on will be free to set up his or her stall.

The objection remains that such a system will favour the big firms, those who can use their financial muscle to shred margins by trading in bulk. The smaller fry may be driven to deal in the less frequently traded shares, when they would be even more vulnerable to the threat of a large line of stock dumped on them which might take a painfully long time to disperse. The pressure of time appears to have pinioned the rebels' hands.

Pilkington looks fragile

Mr Antony Pilkington, chairman of the eponymous company and the fifth generation of Pilkingtons to run the show, sounds like an irritated man plagued by a poor share rating.

Yesterday in London, he extolled the virtues of the revamped glassmaking group. Britain was now back in the black, after three-and-a-half loss-making years, which have piled up enough tax losses to make domestic profits tax-free. The cost of redundancies £50m during the 1980s produced an annual cost saving of £60m. The controversial 30 per cent stake in the US group, Libbey-Owens-Ford, was now worth £40m over book value. Annual licensing income of £25m was here to stay.

That sounds fine. Meanwhile in the City, Pilkington's shares are underperforming alarmingly. Yesterday, they tumbled 15p to 233p. Since June 13, when the final figures were announced, the shares have fallen by a quarter, four times faster than the market.

RTZ coasts to 29.9% stake in Enterprise for 1p premium

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rio Tinto-Zinc succeeded with almost embarrassing ease yesterday in picking up the extra 32 million shares in Enterprise Oil needed to raise its stake in the newly-privatized North Sea oil company to its target level of 29.9 per cent.

The keenness of institutional investors to tender shares to RTZ was such that the international mining group is paying just 1p a share above the original offer price which Enterprise was floated two weeks ago.

Under the striking price fixed after the closure of its offer yesterday afternoon, RTZ will acquire the extra 15.2 per cent stake in Enterprise at 101p a share in their penalty paid form - equal to 186p when the second instalment falls due in September.

This compares with the

original 183p a share offer price - and the maximum of 195p a share which RTZ was prepared to pay for its additional holdings.

RTZ could almost certainly have acquired a considerably larger stake if it had not set itself a ceiling of 29.9 per cent, the maximum allowed under Takeover Panel rules before it would have been obliged to make a full takeover.

The continued fall in stock market values during the last week clearly played a large part in the willingness of institutions to dispose of part or all of their original underwriting allocations in Enterprise.

The convincing nature of RTZ's success will inevitably be seen as another blow for Enterprise's management, which urged shareholders over the weekend to reject RTZ's offer.



Sir Alistair Frame, RTZ's chief executive, today meets senior management of Enterprise, including the chairman, Mr William Bell, and the chief executive Mr Graham Hearn.

RTZ confirmed in a statement that it had no intention of buying more shares in Enterprise, looked forward to "a constructive relationship" and would be seeking the Enterprise board's views on how this could be best achieved.

In an equally bland statement, Mr Bell said Enterprise remained determined to forge itself into a major independent oil company for the benefit of all its shareholders. "To this end we will be having discussions with RTZ, as with other companies," he said. "In the meantime we consider RTZ have made an excellent investment."

Mr Michael Richardson, head of Corporate Finance at N. M. Rothschild, RTZ's advisers on its tender offer, acknowledged that the fall in the market had helped lower the striking price at which RTZ was able to acquire its shares.

Lloyd's looks at conflict of interest

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's insurance market is issuing two new consultative documents as part of chief executive Ian Hay Davidson's "new broom" policy of reducing conflict of interest, increasing disclosures and protecting Lloyd's names from abuses.

One document relates to the auditing of syndicates, the other to the introduction of a standard underwriting agency agreement. Comments have to be in by the end of September and mid-October respectively.

The auditing document formalizes and extends the February bylaw enforcing auditing and filing of all syndicate accounts at Lloyd's. Auditors will have to have relevant insurance experience before being approved by the Council of Lloyd's. Those now on the Lloyd's panel will not necessarily be chosen.

Syndicate auditors will not be allowed to act for the managing agent of the syndicate as well. The same restriction applies if a partner or employee of the auditor is a name on the syndicate, or where the auditor keeps the accounting records of the syndicate.

No more than 15 per cent of an audit firm's fees may come from syndicates managed by the same agent. More than 15 per cent can come from Lloyd's business. Managing agents, rather than names, will be responsible for appointing and removing auditors.

The standard agency agreement governing the legal relationship between names and their agent, to be enforced from January 1, 1986, would outlaw clauses exempting agents from liability for negligence and permitting them to vary the terms of the agreement.

No decision was taken on a mandatory deficit clause making allowance for losses incurred when calculating profit commission. Such a clause would operate vertically and cover only a single syndicate's results over successive years. It will not pool the results of syndicates in which the name or agent has an interest.

Names will not be allowed to terminate summarily the agent's authority to underwrite, although agents will still decide who is in the syndicate.

Opec concern over increased UK output

From David Young, Vienna

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) voiced its annoyance publicly for the first time yesterday at Britain's increased oil output, while its own members have obeyed a price and production quota for the past 18 months.

But there seems little likelihood of any change in the Opec market price of \$29 a barrel, though the Nigerian delegation is continuing to press for "special case" status to be allowed to increase production of their high-quality crude to earn more foreign currency.

Opec still feels that Britain gave a loose understanding 18 months ago to restrict North Sea output to 2.1 million barrels a day. Production is now averaging 2.5 million bpd, but so far Opec's complaints have been unofficial.

Yesterday in Vienna, at the opening session of the half-yearly meeting, Mr Kamel Hassan Magor, the Libyan oil minister, the new Opec president, said: "Oil demand is still weak and the much talked-about economic recovery has not been fully reflected in increased demand for oil."

"Besides this pressure from the demand side, Opec oil has been under increasing pressure from the supplies of the other oil producers."

"For example, during the first five months of this year oil production from both Britain and Norway went up by about 13.5 per cent, compared to the same period last year."

"This was at the expense of Opec share in the world market as these non-Opec countries are not subject to any type of discipline and control on prices and production."

"Thus the actions of those countries greatly contributed to destabilize the market and aggravate the situation of over supply which characterized this period."

The other source of pressure on Opec oil is the significant drawdown on stocks of the industrialized countries, especially during the first quarter.

"Furthermore, there have been continuous market changes towards a less stable buyer-seller relationship, increasing market uncertainties and accumulating financial deficits of member countries which have turned Opec as a whole, for the first time in its history, into a debtor group."

Budget plan to help the layman

By Ian Griffiths

The Government should scrap two of its key economic documents, the Public Expenditure White Paper and the Financial Statement and Budget Report, the London Business School said yesterday.

It argued in a report that they should be replaced by a combination of a new document - the UK Budget - and annual reports from government departments.

The report concludes that the present form of government expenditure reports is the result of uncoordinated historical developments based on precedent and geared more to the needs of compilers than users. The documents need to be restructured to provide users with the information they require in a coherent and comprehensible framework.

Under the proposed system the UK Budget document would contain details of expenditure and financing.

The report says the new system would present the Government's spending proposals in such a way that the intelligent layman, without any detailed knowledge of economics, would be able to follow important economic trends.

Shares fall below 800

Share prices fell through the 800 level yesterday, hit by the national stock strike and the poor money supply figures for June. Gifts were also affected by the day's bad news.

Leading shares fell across a wide front, and by the end of the day, the FT 30-share index closed 18.6 points lower at 793.6. Gift-edged prices ended up to £1 lower.

The market opened on a jittery note, worried by the overnight news of the dockers' strike, while the poor money supply figures in the afternoon added to fears of higher interest rates.

Market report, page 22

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT-SE 100 Index: 1014.4 down 19.1 (high: 1030.4; low: 1014.4)
FT Index: 793.6 down 18.6
FT CME: 76.47 down 0.76
FT All Shares NIA
Bargains: 17.627
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 99.07 down 1.29
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1151.29 down 2.76
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,373.22 down 35.22
Hongkong Hang Seng Index: 805.1 up \$1.71

CURRENCIES

Change on week

STERLING
Sterling \$1.3090 up 45pts
Index 77.2 down 0.4
DM 3.7013 down 0.0169
FF 11.3700 unchanged
Yen 316.14 down 1.11
Dollar
Index 136.1 down 0.3
DM 2.8235 down 0.0165
NEW YORK
Sterling \$1.3095
Dollar DM 2.8230

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Bank base rates 10
Finance houses base rate 9%
Discount market loans week fixed 9%
3 month interbank 11% - 11%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12% - 12%
3 month DM 5% - 5%
3 month FF 4% - 4%
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11%
Treasury long bond 100% - 100%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3, 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$346.00 pm \$344.25
close \$345.00 (\$263.50)
New York (close): \$345.50
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$355.00-\$356.00 (\$271.00-\$272.00)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Consortium bank loses \$137.75m

European American Bancorp., the consortium bank, in which Midland Bank has a 20 per cent stake, yesterday reported a second quarter net loss of \$137.75m (£105m) because of heavy loan provisions.

However, Midland said that the losses would not have any material effect on its own results for 1984. It is due to reduce its stake in EAB to 5 per cent by the middle of October as a condition of taking control of Crocker National Corporation. Since the start of this year it has been treating its stake in EAB as a trade investment.

UNITED LEASING, the computer leasing group, has increased pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £3.45m, up from £1.53m. Turnover increased from £26.2m to £31.5m. In its first full year as a publicly quoted company it is paying a dividend of 2.8p.

Tempus, page 23

F H LLOYD HOLDINGS, the steel foundries and engineering group, has increased pretax profits from £635,000 to £1.05m for the 52 weeks to March 31. Turnover dipped slightly from £66.6m to £66m. The dividend of 1.25p is up on the 1p paid last time.

Holiday airlines seek BA charter ban

By Jonathan Clare

Britain's three biggest holiday charter airlines have accused British Airways of predatory pricing and dumping excess capacity on the charter market.

The three airlines, owned by Horizon Travel, Innteam and Thomson Travel, want BA to be banned from the market for "whole plane" charter when the state airline is privatized next year.

Orion Airways, Air Europe and Britannia Airways carry half the total number of British tourists taking package holi-

days. They claim, through the joint Airport Users' Study Group, that BA is already competing unfairly in the charter market.

The AUSG report on BA's privatization says precautions should be taken to stop it taking unfair advantages "as a result of its monopoly position in international scheduled services and in international flights from Heathrow."

AUSG says it is not against privatization and fair competition, and believes the best solution would be for the charter airlines to be allowed to

compete on international routes on equal terms with BA.

"However, if we are to continue to be excluded from that market we believe that it would be quite wrong to allow a privatized British Airways to be in a position to wreck the only freely competitive aviation market in the UK."

The study group says BA's holiday subsidiaries recently dumped 18,000 unsold seats "at way below cost" with a travel agency group. It also claims that BA is offering unprecedented free holidays for children in the high season.

World Bank urges action by rich nations

Call to help poor countries

By Michael Prest

Economic growth rates enjoyed during the 1960s and early 1970s cannot be restored unless industrial countries drop the policies which have caused the recession of 1980-83, the World Bank said yesterday.

But in its "World Development Report 1984" the Bank also attempts to bring population growth back to the centre of the development debate. A special section argued that hundreds of millions of people in developing countries will be condemned to unnecessary poverty unless immediate action is taken to defuse a demographic explosion.

This is the first annual report to concentrate on the extent to which industrial countries' policy has limited opportunities for development countries. The Bank says

choosing the right policy mix can make all the difference to the outlook for the Third World between now and the end of the century.

The report is notable for its concentration on microeconomic policy. Industrial countries are blamed for not adjusting properly to structural changes in the world economy.

A too-rapid rate of wage increases, growing public sector deficits, high real interest rates, lax monetary control, and a slide towards trade protection inflicted avoidable damage on more vulnerable developing countries, the report argues.

But the developing countries made the same mistakes as their richer trading partners. Only the relatively open trading economies of South-East Asia are praised for riding the "economic rollercoaster" of

scarcity in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The report says: "Of the policy failings that contributed to slow growth in other developing countries, all can be found in more or less chronic form in many African countries."

The Bank recommends all countries to reduce their budget deficits, remove obstacles to the free functioning of the price mechanism, roll back protection, abandon overvalued exchange rates, and make tougher political choices.

As an illustration, the Bank outlines two possibilities, the High Case and the Low Case for 1985-95. In the High Case, which presupposes the correct policies, the gross domestic product of developing countries as a group would grow by 5.5 per cent.

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Electric and Electronic Connection, Control and Circuit Protection Equipment

Ega
Ega Limited
Plastic Control and Timing Systems

Gent
Gent Limited
Fire Detection and Alarm, Clock and Energy Management Systems

Insulators Limited
Plastic Trade Moulding

3rd Successive Record Year

Sales up 14%
Pre-tax profit up 32%
Earnings up 43%
Dividend up 17.5%

Chairman, David L. M. Robertson reports...

* All Group companies contributed to the improved profit. The increase in profitability was achieved despite significantly greater expenditure on development of products and markets.

* The Group is in a strong position further to develop and diversify its products, activities and technical skills by means of direct investment and acquisition.

* A great number of solid achievements have already been made, and we confidently expect further progress in the future.

RESULTS	Three-Year Summary		
	1984	1983	1982
Turnover	£m 117.8	£m 103.6	£m 82.0
Profit before tax	17.6	13.3	8.6
Earnings per share	52.5p	22.7p	16.5p
Dividends per share	9.4p	8.0p	6.7p

The main demand for the Group's products in the U.K. is created by electrical renovation and reorganisation of homes, commercial premises and industrial buildings. The Group's broadening base includes electronic products, circuit protection equipment and specialist connection and control devices - all part of a comprehensive range of electrical installation materials.

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Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, M K Electric Group plc, Strubby Road, Edinaston, London N9 0PE.

WALL STREET

Early setback for Dow in active trading

Prices opened mixed yesterday in active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which climbed to 11,448 on Monday, was down 4.19 to 11,299.86 soon after the market opened.

Advances led declines by 473-390.

Monday's volume totalled 74.83 million shares against 65.84 million on Friday. Backers said trading must increase for any rally to be sustained over any length of time.

Many analysts said privately

they believe professional traders launched Monday's late rally, buying in blue-chip names as if they could create price activity.

The stock market also benefited from a strong surge in bonds that was aided by the participation of foreign investors, who purchased high-yielding Treasury issues.

This was the result of a recent surge in the dollar and a sharp decline in gold prices.

TEMPUS

United Leasing's residual problem

United Leasing's impressive improvement in profits is somewhat clouded by the uncertainties which cloud its estimate of income from the residual value of the assets which it leases.

Over half the gross profit for the year of £10.2m has not yet been earned and is merely the company's estimate of what it will eventually make when assets which it leases are finally sold.

It is a strange arrangement but one which United Leasing insists is the norm for the computer leasing industry. What is worrying is that the profit figure which is taken is arbitrary and is based only on future expectations and past experience.

The company's record in assessing residual values has so far proved good but this is no guarantee that the accuracy will be maintained. Further, the figures are now getting bigger and by United Leasing's own admission the shape of the business is changing, with more attention being paid to peripheral equipment rather than mainframe processors.

Add to this the uncertainties over the future of the leasing industry in the wake of the changes to the corporation tax regime and it all makes for uncertain times.

United Leasing argues that the end-of-capital allowances will work in its favour by reducing the dominance of banks as the leasing industry, leaving the independent companies free to exploit new marketing opportunities. It is fair comment, but one which the company is obliged to make. Whether the introduction of a full accounting standard dealing with the treatment of leases will persuade United Leasing to resort to a more traditional method of accounting for its residual values remains to be seen.

It might achieve a better understanding of its policies if it took account of the assets

through a reduction in the depreciation charge rather than an addition to income.

The shares fell 3p to 284p yesterday and anyone considering investment should take a very close look at the accounting policies before making a decision.

F H Lloyd

Mr Lewis Robertson, chairman of F H Lloyd, had just the hint of a gleam in his eyes yesterday as he unveiled the company's annual results. Not without justification for after just over two years in the helm he has at last put this particular ship back on an even keel.

He had inherited a company dogged by bitter boardroom struggles and operating in industries plagued by chronic overcapacity. However, a shake up of the management has brought a keen edge of efficiency to the group's operations and closures of the largest steel foundry and two steel mills have mitigated the problems of overcapacity substantially.

The closure of the steel foundry in the Midlands under the Lazard reorganization scheme for British foundries has proved to be quite a coup. When Mr Robertson took over as chairman F H Lloyd did not want to take part in the scheme an attitude which he soon changed.

It was an essential move since if the foundry had continued to make huge losses the group's financial position would have been able to close the foundry, which it had to do anyway, yet at a profit to the company since the deal has been heavily subsidized.

With these deals safely out of the way it leaves the group a slimmer more efficient organization. However, the markets in which it operates still remains depressed and further improvement will come at the margin rather than through volume increases.

It is difficult to see anything other than steady progress. Watch out though for the added attraction of the sale of the Midlands foundry, where the company is planning a development which could offer a new avenue of growth prospects.

Time Products

The clock at Time Products is ticking rather faster these days. The watch selling and manufacturing company turned in a profit of £2.7m last year against the previous year's £3.5m loss from disasters in Hongkong.

Remex Group, the Hongkong subsidiary, saw a remarkable turnaround from a loss of £4.2m to a profit of £1.2m, to the considerable relief of the 17 banks supporting the company. Remex has seen borrowings reduced from £18m to £12m, new management made out and production rationalized.

The banks, which have an option on 10 per cent of Remex in seven years' time, are now supporting the company through longer-term (three to five years) finance instead of just year-by-year.

Thus until last week, the horrors of Hongkong seemed a thing of the past. What effect 40 per cent overnight money rates will have on Time's Hongkong customers for items like watch movements is debatable.

Those which carry big debts for a few days could be hit hard; smaller customers with lesser debts probably will not need that sort of finance but the hike in interest rates will sap their confidence.

The British retail business, selling through 107 shops, also substantially increased its profits from £276,000 to £1.5m, helped by higher volume sales at Christmas. This buoyancy has continued into the present year. The company is paying a 1p final dividend, and if

trading continues, at present levels the interim dividend is likely to be restored as well. A new non-executive chairman is likely to be appointed shortly.

London & Midland

A busy two-year acquisition programme has duly produced a quantum leap in profits at London & Midland Industrial. In the year to the end of March this year, profit £2.9m, up from £2.2m in 1982.

The seven companies acquired from Johnson and Firth Brown in October 1982, were good for £1.4m on the profits, while Banbury Homes and Gardens, bought from London Brick for £3m, achieved astonishing progress under its new parent, making a first time contribution of £500,000. When it was acquired in April 1983 it was losing £250,000 annually.

Solid underlying growth from London & Midland's traditional businesses was undermined by a £200,000 loss at Wykeham Furnace, a soil testing equipment manufacturer which has been hit by the loss of important export markets in Iran and Iraq.

A change of management should produce a strong upswing in the profits of Industrial Fasteners, while if the dollar continues as strong as it is, the company's subsidiaries in the United States should get a not inconsiderable currency benefit.

London & Midland likes to be flattered with the description of a kind of mini-Hanson Trust, and indeed it does apply on a smaller scale much of the same management philosophy. So are more acquisitions contemplated? Of course, says chairman Mr Bill Biddow. Meanwhile, the shares, up 7p to 126p, yield 9 per cent.

Brook St Bureau turnover up 30%

The turnover of Brook Street Bureau, the employment agency, rose 30 per cent in the last quarter of last year. Mr Eric Hurst, the chairman, announced at the company's annual meeting yesterday, and 1984 had "all the hallmarks of being a good year".

The company is undergoing something of a revival after being affected by recession for two years.

Although unemployment figures remain high, they consist mainly of unskilled workers. Brook Street, however, deals in the skilled sector of the employment market which has benefited most from increasing economic activity.

Business confidence is important. It determines whether employers do or do not take on skilled staff," said Mr Edward Hurst, a company director.

The temporary placement side of the business has become increasingly important, now comprising about 60 per cent of the turnover, largely a result of the recession when employers were reluctant to take on permanent staff.

The ratio of temporary to permanent placement business is not expected to change significantly in the near future.

In brief

● **HOWDEN GROUP:** Year to April 30. Total dividend raised from 2.42p (adjusted) to 2.8p net a share. Turnover £198.02m (£133.45m). Pre-tax profit £10.05m (£9.24m). The board report that the order book continues at a high level, liquidity remains healthy and it expects a satisfactory result for the group in the current year.

● **ALEXANDER RUSSELL:** has completed the takeover of Springfield Sand and Gravel for £152m.

● **STROUD RILEY DRUMMOND:** Year to March 31. Turnover £15.2m (£13.1m). Pre-tax profit £914,000 (£1m). Total dividend 2.25p (same).

● **R. KELVIN WATSON:** Year to March 31. Turnover £9.02m (£8.09m). Pre-tax profit £378,000 (£305,000). Total dividend 4.25p (4p).

● **MEBON (USM quotation):** Final dividend, 2p, as forecast for the year to March 31. Turnover

£4.53m (£4m). Pre-tax profit £304,000 (£266,000). Pre-tax profits are lower than the board expected.

● **S. L. GENT:** S. R. Gent has bought Sublime Lighting, which manufactures a range of lighting for the home and is based in Peckham, London. Gent plans to develop both the product range and customer base. The purchase price is in the order of £175,000, comprising £20,000 cash and the balance in Gent ordinary shares. Gent has leased 14,000 sq ft of modern premises in the West End of London to provide a new design and marketing centre. The centre is planned to open in Sept. 1984 and will provide quick access to Gent's increasing customer base as well as faster stimulation to the changing design needs of its most important customer, Marks and Spencer.

● **DASA CORPORATION:** of Andover, Massachusetts (a US OTC company) has reached agreement with American Telephone and Telegraph and certain of its present and former subsidiaries and affiliates to settle all of its claims against those companies in connection with antitrust litigation brought by Dasa in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. ATT and certain of its present and former subsidiaries and affiliates have agreed to pay Dasa \$125.5m (£19m) between August 6, 1984 and July 6, 1990 in connection with the dismissal of Dasa's antitrust claims arising out of its business as a telecommunications equipment manufacturer. Dasa is engaged in producing and marketing electronic directory, automobile dealer/speakers.

● **HEWLETT:** has exchanged contracts for the sale of the Norfolk Broad boat-hire business to the Herbert Wood Group for £1.1m. This consideration is about equal to the book value for the business and assets, comprising mainly of motor cruisers and properties. Hewlett's board says this sale represents another step in the restructuring of Hewlett. It will release important financial resources and free management time to focus on the work still to be done. Hewlett is strongly established on a course for recovery, based on its core motor-trade business.

● **ALLIED-LYONS:** All three divisions of Allied-Lyons, the brewery which includes names like Bass and Victoria Wine, are forecast to increase their profits this year. Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, the chairman, at yesterday's annual meeting, "Shareholders were told that the food division - the old Lyons business - was contributing 'substantial profits of steadily improving quality'."

REACHING NEW HORIZONS

First Castle Electronics is a fast growing high-technology electronic group serving the defence, avionics, telecommunications and other markets.

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United Leasing more than doubles profits.

Summary of financial highlights, 1983-4

	Year ended 31st March 1984	1983	Increase %
Turnover	£51.5m	£26.2m	+96%
Profit before taxation	£ 3.5m	£ 1.5m	+126%
Profit before extraordinary items	£ 3.5m	£ 1.5m	+151%
Net Assets	£ 22.5m	£ 9.5m	+139%
Earnings per ordinary share	22p	11p	+109%
Dividends per ordinary share	2.8p	1.2p	

The year ended 31st March 1984 was an excellent period for United Leasing plc. The current financial year is already showing many healthy signs. The Group is in the process of reducing its exclusive dependence upon IBM. This is being achieved by exploring new but related business areas. In the United States this includes financing for high technology products, including satellite transponders. In the United Kingdom it includes diversifying into micro-computer and micro-software distribution, software financing and leasing, and leasing for one-off financial transactions. The business effect of the 1984 budget is expected to reduce the dependence of the subsidiaries of the main clearing banks and to open the market to independent leasing companies having the creative talent to develop new market opportunities. We welcome this challenge.

The current year already looks very promising for the Group. We are certain that our year-end results will again be exciting.

Perry Mitchell
Chairman
10th July 1984



United Leasing plc
14 Watfield Street, London W1M 2ZF. Tel: 01-935 7101

The above financial information is extracted from the full accounts of the Group as at 31st March 1984 on which the auditors have expressed an unqualified opinion. The Annual report and accounts will be posted to shareholders on 21st August 1984.

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Shoe imports 'taking 60% of British market'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Imports, which accounted for 56 per cent of the British footwear market in 1983, are running at around 67 per cent penetration following an unprecedented surge of foreign products into Britain in the first four months of this year.

Imports tend to do less well in the second half of any year but import penetration in 1984 as a whole now looks likely to be considerably more than 60 per cent.

When the imports surge first showed up earlier this year, there were trade reports suggesting that the flood would subside because there had been a peaking in the imports. But there is still no sign of the imports tide ebbing.

Some of the key sources abroad of footwear imports showed big surges in the four months to the end of April, according to the latest returns of the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation.

Volume imports from Spain, fourth largest national supplier to Britain, jumped 81 per cent. Hongkong, second largest source, was up 25 per cent in volume. Taiwan, the third largest source, sent in 40 per cent rise, all the increases being comparisons with last year.

A worrying trend is that the biggest import increases are in leather footwear, up 23 per cent compared with a 12 per cent rise in non-leather. Leather footwear, the higher priced sector, has been the stronghold of the British makers.

The specialist niche of safety

footwear, a £4m sales sector which had seemed another strength for British makers, saw import penetration up 15 per cent.

The imports surge follows considerable shrinkage in the British footwear manufacturing industry. A big shake-out during 1982 saw around 20 companies close down. Now employment in British factories is creeping back up again - there was a workforce rise of 1,000 to 54,800 in April - and while short-time working has plunged, 40 per cent, the numbers on overtime have risen by almost as much.

This partly reflects export performance by the British makers which increased volume exports in the first four months of this year by 6 per cent overall. Exports to EEC countries rose 14 per cent.

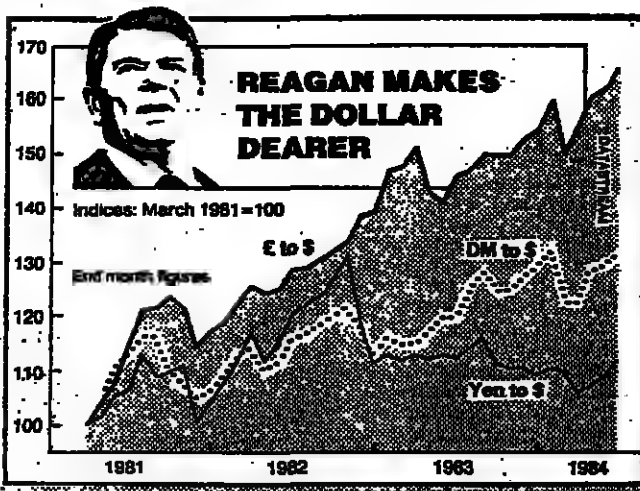
But while there are trade reports of a continuing strong trend in retail sales of footwear - there was a 16 per cent April increase on annual comparison - deliveries are static and orders sluggish, according to the federation. Before any British makers move in any numbers to replace lost capacity, clearer indications of a sustained improvement in sales will be needed.

Price rises are feeding through the retail pipeline reflecting sharp increases in raw hide costs, which rose 40 per cent over five months to April. But hide prices now appear to be stabilizing.



Why the dollar should be controlled rather than dictate interest rates

Economic Commentary by Tim Congdon



The potential tension between domestic and external factors is an ancient theme in British monetary policy. Until the abandonment of fixed exchange rates in 1972, external factors were paramount, but much criticism was levelled over a long period against the authorities because of the resulting interference with

Tension between domestic and external factors

domestic economic performance.

Kaldor's advocacy of devaluation in 1964 ("to free the economy from the balance-of-payments constraint") was in the same tradition as Keynes's repudiation of the gold standard in 1925 (to prevent an over-valued currency causing unemployment). Indeed, the folly of basing interest rate decisions on exchange rate fluctuations was a constant in Keynes's career. In a speech to the House of Lords in 1943, acting in effect as a government spokesman, he made his views plain.

To quote: "We are determined that, in future, the external value of sterling shall conform to its internal value, as

1976. Ideally, indifference to exchange rate pressures is one of the rules of the money supply game.

Even the argument that the Government's inflation objectives is not really persuasive at present. The decline in the pound's exchange rate against the dollar has coincided with a sharp drop in commodity prices in dollar terms. According to the *Economist* index, the net effect over the month to July 3 was actually to reduce commodity prices in sterling terms.

More fundamentally, the fall against the dollar is virtually certain to be reversed over the next two or three years. The dollar's strength is deviant and should not be allowed to disturb monetary policy in Britain or, indeed, the other industrial countries.

Some sceptics may say that economists have been forecasting the dollar's collapse for as long as 20 years. They may claim that, as it has not happened yet, it will never happen. But the antics of

Central banks should intervene

the American currency in recent months have been so eccentric that they are not just a mockery of economic theory. They have also become an affront to commonsense.

The dollar has been rising despite the US's widening trade and current account deficits. Does it really make sense that the more heavily and rapidly a nation incurs debt, the more popular its currency will be to speculators? Does anyone believe that low inflation is the right reward for deliberate and excessive budget deficits, or that the present mix of American macroeconomic policies can be sustained indefinitely without the US becoming the biggest debtor the world has ever seen?

It would be a mistake for central banks around the world to react to the latest rise in the dollar by putting up interest rates. In most countries apart from the US, domestic demand is increasing no more quickly than the underlying growth of productive capacity. There is no early danger of accelerating inflation. On the contrary, the latest news on commodity prices suggests that the prospects are for further declines in inflation.

In this situation, central banks - if they wish to resist the dollar's advance - should intervene on the foreign exchange, not make credit more expensive. Intervention can be justified on the argument that it is best to sell an asset (the dollar reserve) when it is dear as well as on wider macroeconomic criteria. Probably the best approach would be for the five leading central banks outside the US (the Bank of Japan, the Bundesbank, the Bank of England, the Banque de France and the Swiss National Bank) to coordinate their actions.

Their combined foreign currency reserves are about \$110 billion. They should announce their intention to convert, say, 20 per cent of this amount into each others' currencies by reducing their dollar holdings by spot and forward sales on the foreign exchanges. Since every dollar sale would be matched by a purchase of another foreign currency, there would be no effect on the money supplies of the five economies.

But the dollar would be unsettled by the need for the foreign exchanges to absorb over \$20 billion of selling. With appropriate supporting noises from the Federal Reserve, it might no longer be necessary for interest rate decisions both in Britain and elsewhere to be upset by an external factor of manifest and increasing perversity.

The author is economics partner at stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

APPOINTMENTS

Rothschild elects new director

N M Rothschild & Sons: Mr Bryan Norman has been elected to the board.

North Sea Sun Oil: Mr P. W. Meek has become managing director. He succeeds Mr J. F. Dear who is retiring.

With Sonesson AB: Mr Berthold Lindqvist, manager of group planning and control has been made executive vice president in the Sonesson Group. He succeeds Mr Lennart Nilsson who has been appointed president and chief executive officer.

Short Brothers: Sir John Charley has been appointed senior technical and scientific adviser.

Shell International Petroleum Company: Mr A. N. Bieder, regional coordinator, Middle East and Mr W. Wood, regional coordinator, Africa and South Asia, have become directors of the company.

Travers Smith, Braithwaite & Co: Mr J. Leslie, Mr F. J. Pym and Mr A. J. Barrow have joined the partnership.

Britannia Assurance Holdings: Mr M. R. Field will become administration director of the National Employers' Life Assurance Group on August 1.

Rexel: Mr Hugh Thomson and Mr David Llewellyn have joined the board.

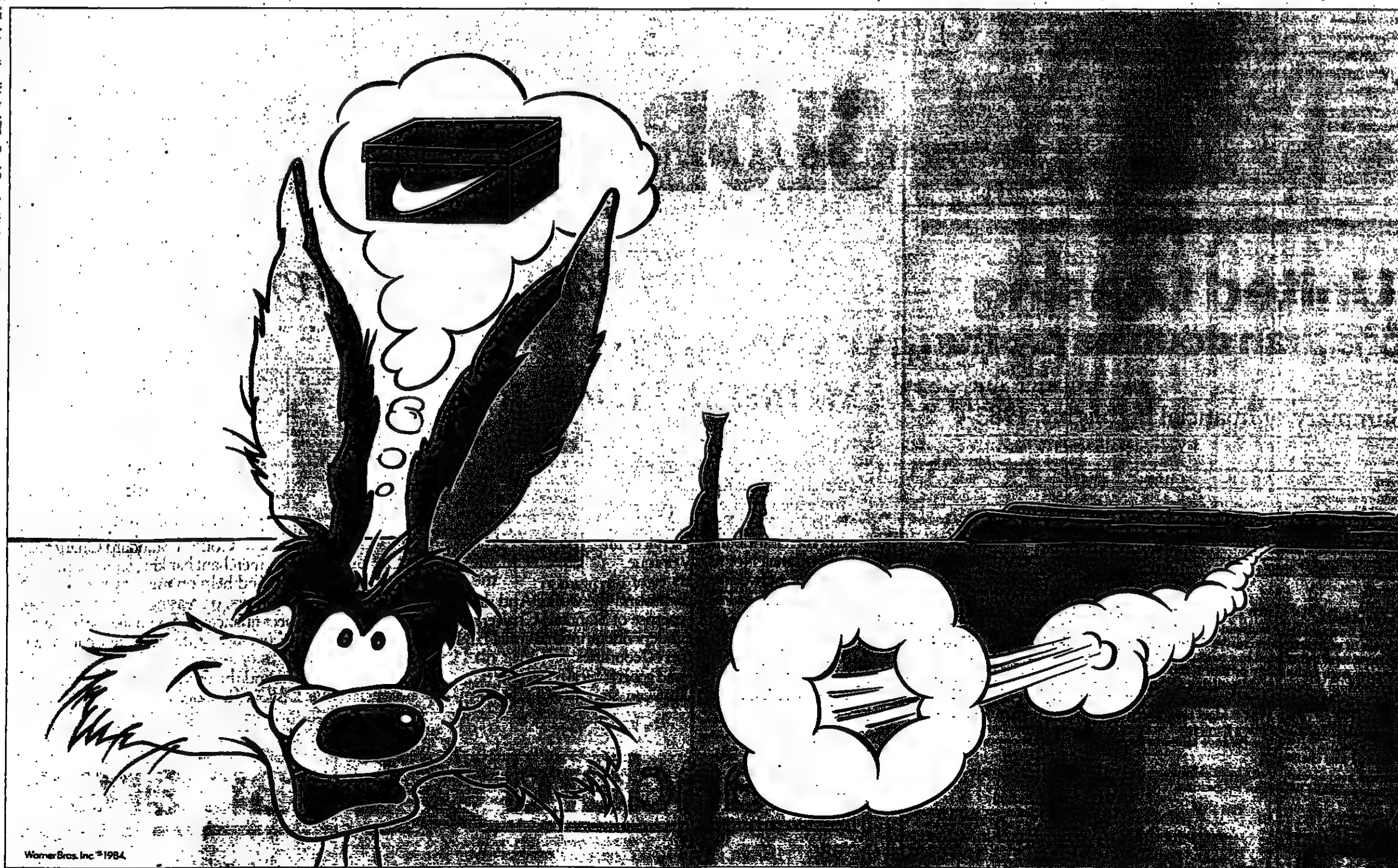
Monpelier Properties: Mr S. H. Denby (Finance) and Mr M. J. Earp (Administration) both directors of W. F. C. Bonham & Sons have been appointed to the board.

Alfred Booth & Company: Mr M. W. Graham and Mr R. A. Shallock have joined the board.

Stanley Tools: Mr Noel Williams had become managing director. Mr Geoff Baldwin has been appointed president and general manager of Stanley Tools, Europe.

BMMK Cotterell: Mr F. Benton has been made a consultant.

Jardine Thompson Graham: Mr R. D. Bankier has been appointed a director of the marine division. Mr T. J. Richards has been made a director of the company's financial and technical services division and Miss J. M. L. Taylor has become a director of the aviation division.



FOOTBALL
Liverpool have hard start in Poland for defence of title

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Allied-Lyons PLC, Allied House, 156 St. John Street, London EC1P 1AR.

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The successful candidate will be a friendly, even-tempered, cheerful person, with a caring approach, able to plan and implement a healthy, happy life style (no diet, exercise and relaxation). The ability to share a cultured environment and to converse easily is also important. Must be a non-smoker and car driver.

An excellent salary + free accommodation and all living expenses + use of car + good holidays and free travel. Interviews in London.

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You must be a well groomed, self assured secretary who enjoys a busy demanding people orientated day and have the ability to turn your hand to solving the varied problems that inevitably arise in the fast moving personnel dept of a major international organisation. You will be working for a blink down to earth Northerner with an excellent sense of humour. He believes in delegation and involvement - for example you control all the departmental work flow. The day is spent almost equally between admin and PA. Excellent fringe benefits, 100/60, 28-30 years.

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This is an important position for someone with special qualities - as the salary implies - c. £11,000 (including London Weighing). Company benefits are those you would expect from a large progressive organisation.

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BRITISH GAS

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Mills & Boon require a full-time Secretary for its hard-working but friendly Editorial Department. The successful applicant will be 25-45, with good secretarial skills. The department copes with a high volume of manuscript submissions and queries from writers, and the right person is needed to provide secretarial help for its two Senior Editors whilst dealing with writers, agents and members of the public by telephone. A friendly telephone manner and a sense of humour would be an asset.

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Mills & Boon

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We are a large City firm of Solicitors. One of our partners who deals with private clients, particularly those from the Middle East, requires an experienced Legal Secretary, aged 25+.

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A pleasant manner and a sense of humour would also be of benefit.

Pleasant working conditions in modern offices close to Liverpool Street and Moorgate stations.

Hours 9.30 - 5.30, 4 weeks' holiday, 75p per day lunch vouchers. Season ticket loan.

For further details telephone the Personnel Officer on 628-8347 (no agencies)

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This leading French perfume company requires a well spoken, bright Receptionist/Secretary with a pleasant personality. Applicants should have good shorthand/typing skills and be prepared to assist in all aspects of administration.

Excellent working conditions and benefits.

Salary negotiable.

Please apply in writing enclosing a full C.V. to: Mrs J. Cartwright, Nina Ricci (UK) Ltd., 6 Brook Street, Hanover Square, London W1Y 1AA. (No agencies)

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Are you unappreciated? Prove it! Sales experience. 2 years minimum management experience. Good group leader. Self-motivated. Good communication. Positive. Commercial experience. Dynamic 25-40 years of age. Be appreciated by a progressive international company. Write to me personally, enclosing a full resume. Salary at least £9,500 with real incentives. A rewarding job with: Alfred Marks, Debbie Nourse, Regional Manager, Alfred Marks, 11 Ladgate Circus, London EC4.

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Senior PA/Secretary. 24-35, required to work for Secretary of Institution. First-class shorthand typing, together with flair for administration and ability to work on own initiative, taking responsibility for a wide range of activities essential.

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Up to £28,000 + extras. If you're determined to LIVE what you do for a living, look no further. The Personnel Manager of a major City firm is seeking a dynamic, energetic, and motivated individual to join his team. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including recruitment, training, and employee relations. A degree in Personnel Management or a similar qualification is essential. A minimum of 5 years' experience is required. Salary is negotiable, up to £28,000 + extras. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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c. £25,000 - early review. What we want is a Personal Assistant. We are looking for a dynamic, energetic, and motivated individual to join our team. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including recruitment, training, and employee relations. A degree in Personnel Management or a similar qualification is essential. A minimum of 5 years' experience is required. Salary is negotiable, up to £25,000 + extras. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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£12,000 pa P/A to CHAIRMAN

You'll take very little dictation but you must be a superb organiser, a good listener, cheerful, tactful, articulate, accustomed to high level people. Age range 25-35. Tel: 01-370 5066

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£7,000 pa. Required at our West End showroom. The successful applicant will be 20/30 years old, bright, personable and well spoken. You will be responsible for the reception of clients and the general running of the office. You should be well presented, have a good telephone manner and be able to use a word processor. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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FOOTLOOSE to £8,000. Assist the London Manager of the nationally renowned shoe and handbag company. You will be involved in all aspects of office administration and be responsible for the office systems including the supervision of a junior secretary. Based in the showroom area you should enjoy being the busiest at working lunches and demonstrations. A sales background would be useful and excellent typing skills are essential. Call Pamela Carter now on 734-0911.

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This young company is making a real impact in a rapidly growing sector of the economy. Their MD is now looking for a highly capable, energetic, and motivated individual to join his team. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including recruitment, training, and employee relations. A degree in Personnel Management or a similar qualification is essential. A minimum of 5 years' experience is required. Salary is negotiable, up to £10,000 + extras. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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£10,000 PA to Chairman

This major international construction group based in West London needs a well experienced PA for their chairman. In addition to business matters you will deal with personal affairs including finances and accounts. If you are the top PA they are looking for, you will be aged between 35-45, have good secretarial skills (100/60), MD level experience (preferably in an industrial or engineering field) and, best but not essential, a sense of humour! 01-499 0092 493 5907

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20 years of friendly service.

PA TO HOSPITAL DIRECTOR

£8,000

The Director of our private psychiatric hospital in Chelsea is looking for an experienced Secretary with a wide range of administrative and organisational skills. A good educational background is required with word processing ability or willingness to learn. A knowledge of hospital structure and terminology would be an advantage but is not as important as initiative and discretion. Good working conditions and benefits including season ticket loan. Telephone 362 9130 (No agencies)

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BATTERSEA

Part Time Secretary

10.00am-3.00pm (neg)

Mon-Fri

1st class skills required by Property Company, audio and copy typing, dictating, proof, willing to become part of team. Please phone: SUE RICE on 720 5881

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PA TO MD

We are a team of professional Consultants, working with excellent secretarial support and led, from the front, by our Managing Director. He shoulders the dual responsibility of running a progressive, dynamic, company in tandem with his position as a fee-earner in the Legal Personnel field. His PA must be equally adaptable. Apart from proven, all-round secretarial skills, you will need to wear many hats - often several at the same time. You will be a secretarial services supervisor, accounts controller, diary planner, responsible for client liaison and office administration. You will be a permanent diplomat - and an occasional chef.

Anyone under the age of 24 is unlikely to have been exposed to this diversification of duties. If you are looking for the satisfaction that the commitment to this position will bring, MARY GRAVES or LINDA CORRISS on 01-242 0785 when all these aspects, starting salary and you will be discussed.

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Established American Company

Operating in the Petro/Chem industry is seeking a PA to the European Manager to help establish their London Office. Responsibilities would include the day-to-day operation of the office which will be used as a base for the marketing and sales activities in Europe. The position will bring good secretarial skills are necessary, however the ability to work independently in a flexible environment will be more important. Salary £7,000 neg.

For further information please ring 870 3258 (No Agencies)

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(£6,831-£8,196 under review)

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01-856 4111

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German Speaking £6,500+

required by the UK Advertising Office of Germany's leading quality daily newspaper. We are a team of professional Consultants, working with excellent secretarial support and led, from the front, by our Managing Director. He shoulders the dual responsibility of running a progressive, dynamic, company in tandem with his position as a fee-earner in the Legal Personnel field. His PA must be equally adaptable. Apart from proven, all-round secretarial skills, you will need to wear many hats - often several at the same time. You will be a secretarial services supervisor, accounts controller, diary planner, responsible for client liaison and office administration. You will be a permanent diplomat - and an occasional chef.

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£8,500 Chelsea

The Owner/Director of highly active property development/management company needs a Senior Secretary. Good educational background and sound office administration experience. Private applications with CV to the Director, NQH Ltd, Neil Gwyn House, Stone Avenue, SW9.

20 years of friendly service.

NEWSFLASH!

You are wanted! Our super Secretary/PA position, ideally suited to the current work and life of a young professional, is a very happy job. Write to me personally, enclosing a full resume. Salary at least £9,500 with real incentives. A rewarding job with: Alfred Marks, Debbie Nourse, Regional Manager, Alfred Marks, 11 Ladgate Circus, London EC4.

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Secretary to Director

Young energetic person needed. Typ. 65 w.p.m. Sh. and Audio Typing. Send cv to Wendy Cohen, 25 Harrington Gardens, London SW7 4JY.

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MY BOSS WANTS ANOTHER ME!

I am leaving in September, after 9 years and my Boss wants a new Secretary/PA. Good accurate fast typing essential plus shorthand (can be taught). I am a dynamic, energetic, and motivated individual. I am looking for a dynamic, energetic, and motivated individual to join my team. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including recruitment, training, and employee relations. A degree in Personnel Management or a similar qualification is essential. A minimum of 5 years' experience is required. Salary is negotiable, up to £10,000 + extras. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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£9,000 WATERLOO

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Please phone 01-235 8822 during office hours.

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is looking for a highly organised, personable and energetic individual to join his team. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including recruitment, training, and employee relations. A degree in Personnel Management or a similar qualification is essential. A minimum of 5 years' experience is required. Salary is negotiable, up to £10,000 + extras. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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DRAKE

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS £5,500+

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20 years of friendly service.

SECRETARY

for Hatfield-based Conservative MP, first-class typing, shorthand and good French essential, also ability to work flexible hours and on own initiative. Occasional continental travel.

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NO SHORTHAND

Senior Exec. Dir. heading industrial group in Chelsea. Requires a highly capable, energetic, and motivated individual to join his team. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including recruitment, training, and employee relations. A degree in Personnel Management or a similar qualification is essential. A minimum of 5 years' experience is required. Salary is negotiable, up to £10,000 + extras. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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Small representative office of a major Japanese company needs a PA to organise their M.D. Daily, dealing with telephone enquiries and meetings, typing, own correspondence, dealing with the telephone enquiries and visitors and generally ensuring the smooth running of the office. You should be well presented, have a good telephone manner and be able to use a word processor. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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FOOTLOOSE to £8,000

Assist the London Manager of the nationally renowned shoe and handbag company. You will be involved in all aspects of office administration and be responsible for the office systems including the supervision of a junior secretary. Based in the showroom area you should enjoy being the busiest at working lunches and demonstrations. A sales background would be useful and excellent typing skills are essential. Call Pamela Carter now on 734-0911.

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DRAKE

GREEN SHIPPING £9,500

Train to negotiate your own transactions and deal with V.I.P.'s from all over the world when you become P.A. to the Managing Director who negotiates large contracts in commodities. Be in charge of other secretaries and run the office for this prestigious company in luxury offices. Excellent secretarial skills are needed to get you through the basics of your day. An immediate position. Call Gina Nodder on 734-0911.

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DRAKE

PA to a PEER to £9,000

A top PA is sought by this dynamic firm to assist him in both his business and personal life. You will be responsible for the reception of clients and the general running of the office. You should be well presented, have a good telephone manner and be able to use a word processor. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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Exceptional PA with Secretarial/Sales skills to assist the Managing Director in all aspects of his business. You will be responsible for the reception of clients and the general running of the office. You should be well presented, have a good telephone manner and be able to use a word processor. Please apply in writing to: 01-734 7282 MARY OVERTON, RECRUITMENT LIMITED, 35 Piccadilly, London W1Y 8PP.

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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

The bridge on the River Wye

For the house purchaser who wants a small business as well, the Toll Bridge and Toll House at Whitney-on-Wye in Hereford and Worcester are on the market at about £265,000 through Jackson-Stops and Staff's Chichester office. The bridge over the River Wye was built in 1797 and at present the toll charges range from 5p for a bicycle to 40p for a coach, and the sale provides a most unusual investment property not least because a tax counsel has given an opinion that the bridge is exempted from all UK taxation on income and capital. The house has an entrance porch, kitchen, sitting room, bathroom, three bedrooms and a workshop. There are fishing rights on its 100-yard river frontage and the property includes a tea garden and canoe slip.

Tom Mascher, chairman of the publishers Jonathan Cape, and his food writer wife Fay are selling their Victorian house in Chalot Gardens, London NW3, through Anson and Rindland's Hampstead office, which is asking £335,000. The house has seven bedrooms and a self-contained teenager/granny flat.

Ice is nice

A rare ice house at Long Stratton, Norfolk, believed to have been built at the same time as the Georgian Long Stratton Manor house, now demolished, is to be auctioned by Harman Hely and Co. at the London Auction Mart, the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London WC2, on July 19. The house, looking like an outside brick cannonball, was filled with blocks of ice cut from a nearby pool in winter and carried up to the house twice a week. Last used for this purpose in 1897, the ice house is Grade I listed and could fetch up to £1,000.

The actress Annabel Leventon, who played Janina in the BBC-TV production of *Pennycuik*, and her husband, sculptor John Adams, are selling their early nineteenth century cottage in Mossop Street on the Chelsea/Knightbridge border, for around £115,000 through Cluttons' Chelsea office.

Cotswold country

Black Hill, a 1930s house at Blackhills, adjoining Escher Common, Surrey, is to be sold by Mr. H. L. V. Lobb, architect for the British Pavilion at Brussels EXPO 1958. The house was built by Oliver Hill, who designed the British Pavilion at the 1937 Paris Exhibition and also the Cotswold-tradition exhibition at the Festival of Britain. The house, with pedimented central bay and projecting bays at the ends, has three reception rooms, six bedrooms and three bathrooms, with a garden of nearly two acres, and Strutt and Parker, Hill Street, London W1, are asking £380,000.



Mancetter Manor, a listed Grade II fourteenth-century house near Atherstone, on the Warwickshire-Leicestershire borders, is for sale through the Cheltenham office of Hampton and Sons, who are asking for about £215,000. The timber-frame building, once the home of Robert Glover, the protestant martyr, was originally built as a great hall. Its upper floor is thought to have been added about 1480. Accommodation includes drawing room, dining room, billiard room, reception room and study, five bedrooms and five bathrooms. There is self-contained, five-bedroom staff accommodation, a stable block and five acres of grounds and gardens.

New but not true

The latest *Which?* report on buying a new house, valuable as it is in providing information about the worries of houseowners, has the sort of statistics supporting it that can be looked at in almost opposite ways, so take care in interpreting them. Of the 6,700 people interviewed who had bought a new house since 1982, only one in four said they would definitely go to the same builder again. That sounds like a damning indictment on housebuilders, but many people would want to have another house by the same builder even if they were all without faults? Half said they might buy a new house from the same builder and one in seven said they would not.

In the light of criticism of starter homes, particularly those offering a package of incentives (such as Barrat, single out in Granada TV's recent *World in Action* programme), housebuilders are entitled to take some comfort from the figures.

The report in *Which?*, magazine of the Consumers' Association, offers a warning, however. "Fully equipped kitchens, fitted carpets and so on may be important to the first-time buyer with limited means," it says, "but weigh up the pros and cons of these very carefully. As some of the people in our survey found, such a house may not turn out to be such a good investment as you had hoped if you have to resell soon - within a couple of years or so."

For once *Which?* admits it cannot pick a best buy - "it is one decision which is partly logical and partly emotional. A new house must feel right."

The survey disclosed that only one in eight houses was rated free of faults by its owner on moving in, while a quarter were thought to be in very good condition. The most common faults, which a majority said were minor or inconvenient, were poorly fitting or warped doors, cracked plasterwork, badly fitting windows and gardens left in an untidy state.

When it came to correcting the faults, owners were not happy. One third thought their builder did not attend promptly enough, and one quarter were not completely satisfied with the way in which the builder dealt with the fault. About half the builders carried out a routine maintenance check, generally after six months - and the owners involved were more likely to be satisfied with the builder.

There is certainly a lesson there for builders, for owners who receive a check at least feel that they have not been forgotten. The report also looks at the controversy surrounding timber-frame houses in view of criticism that wrong or badly installed insulation can lead to rot through condensation. *Which?* says that no case of damp directly attributable to such condensation has yet been discovered in the UK, but it points out that no independent test work has yet been published.

With statistics working both ways, perhaps the fairest estimate of the end-of-term report on the builders of new houses is "reasonable effort, but could do better."

C.W.

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also on page 31

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10

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Durrell and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Coast to Coast**.
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Sally Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 9.00; the weather at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 9.15 and 9.45; Mike Smith with the New Top Twenty between 9.55 and 10.05; horoscopes at 9.33; anti-racism advice between 8.00 and 9.00.
9.00 **The Basil Fawlty**. A British Housewife Society film, introduced by MRS The Princess Anne, that illustrates the correct basic housewife in a walk, trot, canter and rein back. Narrated by Richard Briers (r). 9.25 **BBC Sport**. 10.30 **Play School** presented by Stuart McGaughey. 10.55 **News**. This week's edition of the magazine programme for Asian viewers during a discussion about care during and after pregnancy. 11.30 **Coast to Coast**.
1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Goodall. 1.27 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **King Role** (r). 1.35 **Coast to Coast**.
1.45 **Lengua 94**. Highlights of the international musical festival introduced by Brian Kay. 2.35 **Film: No Minor Vices** (1948) starring Dana Andrews and Lili Palmer. Romantic comedy about an unconventional doctor who has the hovee he creates for a doctor and his wife. Directed by Lewis Milestone. 4.05 **Cartoon: Goldilocks and the Three Bears**. A 15-minute cartoon (not London).
4.20 **Play School**, presented by Ben Thomas (r). 4.40 **The Montezuma**. 5.05 **John Craven's Newsweek**. 5.10 **800**.
5.40 **30 Minutes**. National and international news from 10.30 to 11.30. 5.45 **Regional News** at 5.55; regional headlines at 6.30.
6.00 **Cartoon: Tom and Jerry**.
6.30 **Very Funny News**. Problems arise for Tom when he decides to convert his sand pit into a fish pond (r). (Coast titles page 170).
7.20 **Film: The Double Man** (1967) starring Guy Brynner and Britt. Spy mystery with Brynner as a man whose wife is shot dead while on a holiday in Austria. Slater immediately flies to that country where he becomes the intended victim of a double identity plot. Directed by Frank J. Sontag.
8.00 **News with Sue Lawley**.
8.25 **The Bob Monkhouse Show** with guest: Ronnie Barker. Warren Mitchell and American comedienne, Victoria Jackson (r).
10.20 **End of the Line: Workhouses**, by Stuart Pearson. The first of a series of five plays set in a contemporary Scottish New Town facing growing unemployment. Workhouses tells the story of John Bales, a leader of a work experience scheme for unemployed school leavers who manages to instill some enthusiasm for adult life and work into his four charges with the assistance of Clyde, his Clydesdale horse. Starring Andrew Kay (Coast titles page 170) (see Choice).
11.10 **Whicker's World**. More milestones from Alan Whicker's programmes first shown in the Sixties. Tonight's programme is devoted to women (r).
11.50 **News headlines and weather**.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. News with Julie James at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 9.00; the weather at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 9.15 and 9.45; Mike Smith with the New Top Twenty between 9.55 and 10.05; horoscopes at 9.33; anti-racism advice between 8.00 and 9.00.
9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Sussex Street 10.25 Film: Tainted Heroes** (1961) starring Dermot Walsh and Arthur Rodgerson. World War Two drama about a group of seven British soldiers, swatting costs martial in Battalion headquarters in France. Directed by Ernest Belfrage. 11.40 **News**.
12.00 **Rad, Jane and Freddy** in **Musicaland**. 12.10 **Sounds Like a Story**. Mark Wymmer with the **Story of the Mother Cat** and her kitten (r). 12.30 **The Bullwinkle**. World War Two drama about an Australian farm.
1.00 **News 1.20** Thames news with Steve Clark. 1.30 **Glenn Gould**. 1.40 **News**.
2.00 **Crown Court**. Continuing the case of the doctoree bouncer accused of causing the death of a young boxer (r).
2.30 **Country Practice**. Australian drama serial about a medical practice in the outback. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**.
4.00 **Rad, Jane and Freddy**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **The Muppet Show**. 4.20 **The Muppet Show**.
4.30 **Play School**.
4.40 **News**.
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